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13 July 1982

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WEAK FRANC CAUSES PROBLEMS IN CFA COUNTRIES

London WEST AFRICA in English 21 Jun 82 p 1627

[Text]

THE SECOND devaluation of the French franc in nine months (this time by 10 per cent against currencies outside the European Monetary System) is certain to raise once again questions in the former French territories on the pros and cons of being linked so closely to the former metropolitan currency via the franc zone. Every time the franc has been devalued in the past — from Pompidou's 1969 devaluation through the floating of the franc in the Giscard period to the 5 per cent devaluation of last October, there have been murmurs in the countries of the franc zone against the relationship, but they have died down as the zone's advantages reasserted themselves.

Critics of the CFA have always concentrated on the more flagrantly neo-colonial aspects of the money nexus — that for independent countries the rules of the zone concede an important part of sovereignty. This was why President Sekou Touré had nothing to do with it after his abrupt arrival at independence in 1958, why the Malians followed Guinea out of the zone in 1962, and Madagascar and Mauritania in the early 1970s. In response to the critics, the zone has become considerably more supple, having decentralised the two Central Banks (of West Africa and Central Africa) away from Paris, vastly reduced the French presence on the boards (which had been especially strong in Central Africa), liberalised the rules governing convertibility into other currencies and the question of the holding of reserves in Paris (formerly 100 per cent of reserves were held in Paris: in the 1970s with the bank reforms this was reduced to 60 per cent).

Apologists of the franc zone connection have pointed above all to the fact that it functions — that all the members derive benefits from it in different ways, especially from the currency convertibility that it offers. The richer franc zone countries, now found mainly among the Central African oil producers such as Cameroon, Gabon and Congo-Brazzaville, are in practice not inhibited very much as far as financial policy decisions are concerned (credit-worthiness is credit-worthiness in any

language), and the poorer countries, mainly in the Sahel and West Africa have found the French connection of practical value in helping to keep afloat in the tempests of the modern economic world. At the same time, the nature of the zone has facilitated French investment and high levels of French aid, especially in the field of technical assistance. Most countries in the zone have only limited restrictions on repatriation of profits and other funds, which further encourages French business.

The solidarity of the zone has also been maintained by the difficult experiences of those who have tried to go it alone. Guinea's experiences of trying to get by without French support were particularly dismal on the economic level, and the French were wont in the 1960s to point to the Guinea example as an awful warning. The rise in bauxite revenues has improved Guinea's economic position, but the sily is still a currency with little value outside Guinea. Mali re-entered the franc zone on fairly humiliating terms in 1967, but has still not been able to renegotiate entry to the West African Monetary Union. The Mauritanian experiment in 1973 was bolstered by petro-dollars, but the whole experience of the Polisario war put a brake on the attempt to strike out on its own. Madagascar, which has just devalued its own currency, is making serious attempts to re-enter the zone.

The snag has proved to be the maintenance of parity with the French franc, and thus the direct tying of CFA franc zone economies to the economic and financial health of France. On the whole the Fifth Republic has not presented problems in this respect, but the combination of the new recession, and a Socialist government that is trying to swim against the tide, has produced a new wave of disquiet, especially among the richer countries of the zone, such as the central African oil producers and Ivory Coast, soon also to join the major West African oil producers. For them, the disadvantage of pooling of surplus reserves is compounded, each time the French franc devalues, by the increase in the cost of imports from outside the zone, and the increase in external debt. It is calculated in Abidjan, for example, that the present 10 per cent devaluation may increase Ivory Coast's already substantial debt by about \$600m.

Some countries may be helped by the improvement in their export competitiveness, both for cash crops, and in a very limited way, manufacturers. But against this must be set the increased problems that are caused, especially within the ECOWAS area, in relations with neighbouring countries. Every time the CFA franc devalues, another twist is given to the vicious circle of smuggling, especially in so far as it affects both Ghana and Nigeria. In our issue of May 21, we examined some of the currency obstacles to West African integration.

It would be a simplification to say that the franc zone is the main obstacle to progress in this field, nevertheless it remains a sad but true fact, that the better the franc zone functions, the less likely are its members to be tempted by alternatives.

HABRE CONSOLIDATES IN N'DJAMENA

London WEST AFRICA in English 21 Jun 82 p 1669

[Text]

Following the entry of the forces of Hissen Habré, the Armed Forces of the North (FAN) into N'Djamena on June 7, they consolidated rapidly their hold on the city. On June 10, M. Habré, who had reportedly arrived in the city the day before, told a news conference that "it would not be realistic to say that the war was over in Chad, although a great step has been taken on the road towards peace and the re-establishment of order". There were still armed elements operating in the countryside and the return of the FAN to N'Djamena had not solved all the problems.

Relations with the other politico-military tendencies were still those of "belligerent with belligerent". Efforts had been made to start a dialogue with the FAT (Forces Armées Tchadiennes) of Col. Kamougué, but they had been unable to decide anything, because of their own internal divisions, said M. Habré. The FAN would not relax its efforts for Chadians to seek "Chadians solutions" to their problems. He believed that these discussions could take place within an OAU framework, adding that the presence of OAU troops in Chad was "necessary and useful". He hoped that the Senegalese would go back on their decision to withdraw from the OAU force.

M. Habré also violently criticised France and Algeria for their "neo-colonialist policies" in Chad and their attempts to manipulate the OAU forces. He alleged that the French Government had done everything to persuade the OAU to fight his forces. He praised, however, the statement made by M. Mitterrand in his June 9 press conference, on France's willingness to aid Chad. This led one to believe that from on the French Government would "look reality in the face", he said.

M. Habré gave no date for the formation of his government, and stressed that the "supreme authority" in Chad at the moment was the Conseil de Commandement des Forces armées du Nord (CCFAN), of which he was the president.

Subsequently, in a letter sent to the presidents of Kenya, Nigeria, Senegal and Zaire, M. Habré officially requested the prolongation of the mandate of the OAU force. The letter was sent on the day that the OAU force commander, General Geoffrey Ejiga, indicated to the three contingents, the OAU chairman's decision on withdrawal. General Ejiga and the OAU representative in N'Djamena, Ejziabher Dawit, were informed officially of M. Habré's request on the same day.

On June 11 President Daniel arap Moi, of Kenya, OAU chairman, said that he had ordered the OAU force to withdraw from Chad. A statement issued in Nairobi said that President Goukhouni Weddeye had completely ignored OAU objectives aimed at restoring peace in Chad. The pull-out had been ordered to be completed by June 30, because it was obvious that the conditions required by the Nairobi meeting in February (ceasefire followed by elections) could not be fulfilled.

His statement came two days after the Senegalese had announced that they would withdraw their troops, and the Nigerians indicated that their own withdrawal, scheduled to begin on June 30, would be speeded up.

Only the Zairis seemed inclined to respond to Hissen Habré's indication that he would like the OAU troops to stay. (Prior to the fall of N'Djamena, Zaire had indicated that it was increasing its contingent to the OAU force.) The Zaire commander, Colonel Malu Malu, said he had instructions from Kinshasa for the Zaire troops to remain "temporarily" in N'Djamena. This has been confirmed by a spokesman for President Mobutu in Peking, where he was on a visit. There was also some confusion as to Habré's real wishes, since his own commander in N'djamena, Captain Deby, had said that the OAU troops should now withdraw.

Reports from N'Djamena indicate satisfaction on the part of officers of the OAU force. Lt.-Col. Kipolati, of the Nigerian contingent, was quoted as saying that the OAU had become victims of attacks on the part of the Forces Armées Populaires (FAP) of Goukhouni, who had "coldly assassinated one of our men" at a road block. Other OAU sources stated that relations between OAU and FAP had become very tense before the fall of the capital to the Habré forces.

In a message to President Moi, Sierra Leone President Siaka Stevens called for national reconciliation in Chad, saying that a lasting solution to Chad's problems could not be found on the battlefield.

Meanwhile, two prominent politicians, Lol Mohamed Shuwa, who had briefly been Head of State during the civil war period in 1979 (prior to the establishment of the Transitional Government of National Unity) and Dr. Abba Siddick, founder of Froinat, both made statements in Paris on the new situation.

M. Shuwa, in support of M. Habré, stated that the taking of N'Djamena by FAN was "a historic event of capital importance which constitutes a victory for the Chadian people". In a more guarded statement, Dr. Siddick, launched an appeal for a "veritable reconciliation", adding that the war was finished and that Chadians should unite to prevent any "new armed adventure".

It was announced in Yaoundé that the ex-President of the GUNT, Goukhouni Weddeye, had been accorded political asylum in Cameroon. He had fled across the Chari River, and was reported to be in the north Cameroon town of Garoua. Official sources in Lagos said that a request for asylum in Nigeria had been turned down.

The situation in southern Chad, where fighting has been continuing between elements for and against the FAT commander, Colonel Abdelkader Kamougué, remained confused, although there were reports that on June 13 the Colonel has regained control of the strategic stronghold of Moundou. It was there that fighting had broken out on June 3, followed by five days of incidents between gendarmes loyal to Kamougué and units commanded by Colonel Rodai, Chief of Staff of the FAT. It is estimated that there were at least 20 deaths and hundreds of wounded, and although none of the 150 Europeans in Moundou were hurt, considerable damage was done to the premises of Colontchad, and the Hotel des Chasses was destroyed, as well as the central power station, and several villas.

The cause of the affair was the arrival at the Coton-Tchad premises of a "kamougist" officer, Captain Nodji, who asked the Director-General of the firm, M. Chabannes, for 70m. CFA francs, officially as an advance on customs duties for the "Permanent Committee" the de facto shadow government in Moundou set up by Kamougué. Although the money was paid, Colonel Rodai addressed a warning to Kamougué that the money should be paid into the public treasury "to avoid armed conflict". This led to the outbreak of fighting. The end came when Colonel Rodai decided on a unilateral ceasefire, "to relax the atmosphere", but observers state that the general feeling was that an attempt to eliminate Kamougué had failed.

In a statement to AFP, Colonel Kamougué said that although there were no "problems" between him and Habré, the latter should understand that the south would continue to defend its interests. "We will never be the slaves of the north". Kamougué added that his first task was to work for the unity of the southern zone in Chad, and then present a "united front" to Hissen Habré. He added that Habré should make a clear statement on his political objectives, and reject "the ambition for power". The colonel reportedly did not hide his irritation at recent declarations of Habré referring to the continued existence of "a few pockets of resistance" in southern Chad.

He added that the Permanent Committee's memorandum of a few months ago was "the only basis for discussion with the new power in N'Djamena". The memorandum had called for the constitution of "a veritable national army", the organisation of free elections and multi-parti-ism.

TPLF FORCES DESTROY ENEMY GARRISONS, CAPTURE TOWNS

Mogadishu HORSEED in English 11 Jun 82 p 3

[Text] The Tigray People's Liberation Front, TPLF is mounting its attacks on the Ethiopian garrisons and it is liberating its people and territory from the clutches of the Amhara dominated Fascist rule. On May 21 and 24, TPLF forces destroyed enemy garrisons at Feres Mai and Idaga Arbi respectively and ambushed enemy reinforcement forces who were sent to dislodge our forces at Ba'ra and Logom'ti. In these pitched battles and ambushes troops of the Ethiopian Empire State suffered:

--775 enemy troops were killed and wounded, among them 13 officers and 1 sub-district governor.

--179 others taken prisoner.

Captured enemy properties:

--1022 automatic and semiautomatic assault rifles.

--68 machineguns.

--1 T-54 Russian made tank.

--6 RPG anti-tank rocket launcher.

--2 82mm mortar.

--1 B 10 long range artillery.

--1 anti-aircraft.

--23 pistols.

--2 gronov heavy machinegun.

--6 PRC 77 wireless communication radios.

--6 PRC 77 wireless m mm

--36,000 Ethiopian Birr.

--311,000 rounds of ammunition.

Feres Mai.

On May 21, 1982 units of the heroic Tigray People's Liberation Front entered the heavily fortified town of Feres Mai, in central Tigray East of Adua, and destroyed the Ethiopian Fascist government's garrison after a fierce of one day fighting and put the town under their control. Enemy contingent sent from Adua to save the under heavy attack garrison was ambushed and crushed by other units of the TPLF forces at a place called Bah'ra. In these pitched battle and ambush, troops of the Ethiopian Empire State sustained heavy losses in men and material.

--525 soldiers including 5 officers were killed and wounded.
--29 taken prisoner.

Captured enemy properties:

--551 automatic and semiautomatic assault rifles.
--24 machineguns.
--2 RPG, anti-tank rocket launches.
--2 82 mm mortar.
--1 B 10 long range artillery.
--2 gronovs heavy machineguns.
--7 pistols.
--311,000 rounds of am [as published]
--3 PRC 77 wireless communication radios.
--1 T-54 Russian made tank.
--36,000 Ethiopian Birr cash.

Idaga Arbi

On May 24, 1982 units of the gallant TPLF forces entered the town of Idaga Arbi in central Tigray North of Adua and destroyed the garrison of the Ethiopian Regime. Reinforcement dispatches were ambushed TPLF forces on the way at a place called Logom'ti. On these engagements, the enemy suffered heavy losses in men and material.

--250 soldiers among them 7 officers and subdistrict governor were killed and wounded.
--150 POWs.

Captured enemy properties:

--471 AK 47.
--44 machineguns.
--4 RPG.
--16 pistols.
--3 PRC 77 wireless radios.

Ethiopian war planes and helicopter gunships bombarded both the towns for 3 consecutive days, causing lives and properties, heavy damages on civilian.

We will win!

Tigray People's Liberation Front Foreign Relations Bureau, Mogadisho

CSO: 4700/1471

JUNE 4 MEETINGS RALLY SUPPORT FOR GOVERNMENT

London WEST AFRICA in English 21 Jun 82 p 1674

[Text]

The Chairman of the Provisional National Defence Council, Flt-Lt. J. J. Rawlings, said at a massive workers' rally at the Independence Square in Accra, marking the third anniversary of the June 4 uprising, that counter-revolutionaries had started sabotaging the country in their efforts to disrupt the on-going revolution. He said that the Tono Irrigation Project in the Upper Region had been bombed, the GNTC Motors set ablaze and other vital areas in the country had been subjected to destruction.

Flt-Lt. Rawlings observed that the enemies of the revolution were also misusing the people's defence committees (PDCs) to discredit the revolution. He accused the Secretary to the National Commission for Democracy (NCD), Mr. H. A. Miezah, of being an informant to Mr. Kofi Batsa, former chairman of the Publicity Committee of the proscribed PNP, and manipulating the workers defence committee of the NCD against its Commissioner, Mr. Justice J. Kingsley-Nyinah (jnr). The PNDC chairman said, however, that he had no cause to doubt the integrity of Mr. Justice Kingsley-Nyinah (jnr) whom, he said, was a man of principles. He asked workers to be vigilant and called on them to unite, because without coming together they would be drifted back into bondage. The chairman advised workers not to allow themselves to be divided through tribal sentiments. "We have only two tribes in Ghana today and that is rich and the poor", he said.

A number of Ghanaian workers, perhaps for the first time, had the opportunity to address the large crowd at Independence Square. The rally which attracted thousands of workers, farmers, fishermen, market women and students was attended by PNDC secretaries, members of the diplomatic corps and the Cuban National Folkloric Ensemble visiting the country.

In her contribution, Ms Elizabeth Kpai of the Ghana Publishing Corporation asked Ghanaians not to be passive but rather participate in the on-going revolution to ensure its final success. She said the people themselves were encouraging the market women to resurrect "kalabule" instead of forcing them to sell the goods at stipulated prices. She reminded Ghanaians not to forget that the revolution was not meant for J. J. Rawlings alone but as such they should play their respective roles effectively to consolidate it for the total liberation of Ghana.

Mr. Joseph Asamini Kojo, a worker at the Lever Brothers at Tema urged workers to increase production at their various work places, to break the control foreigners had on the economy. The General Secretary of the All African Students Union (AASU), Mr. Akoto Ampaw, said that June 4 marked a new phase in Ghana because it signified the re-awakening of Ghanaians to the control of the means of production. He called for the strengthening of the people's defence committees because they constituted an important advancement of the June 4 uprising.

Mr. Philip Gardiner, the president of the NUGS, said that June 4 marked the day when Ghanaians revolted against a bankrupt and corrupt regime that had served the interest of imperialism. He played glowing tribute to students and youth organisations especially those who had sustained injuries during the task force exercise, and said that they "were the true patriots of Ghana".

The singing of patriotic songs and dancing characterised the rally which lasted for over four hours. Similiar rallies were held in the regions.

FIFTY PERCENT OF FOREIGN MISSIONS TO BE CUT

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 14 Jun 82 pp 1, 4

[Article by Ben Asamoah, GNA]

[Text] The Provisional National Defence Council (PNDC) is currently studying proposals to reduce the staff of Ghana's foreign missions by at least 50 per cent.

The move, which is aimed at conserving foreign exchange for the country, will also affect foreign service staff of all government corporations, boards and institutions, Dr Obed Asamoah, PNDC Secretary for Foreign Affairs, disclosed here on Friday night. Addressing sectional heads of the Ghana High Commission here, Dr Asamoah said the Government had already taken steps in that direction.

He also announced that with immediate effect, all government officials traveling on delegations or official trips would go class. [as published]

The Secretary appealed to the staff of the mission to help disabuse the "unfavourable" impression created in the minds of Ghanaians that they lead ostentatious life.

This, he said, they could do by accepting modest means of accommodation and desisting from activities which lead to robbery of the state.

He attributed the present economic plight of Ghana to selfishness on the part of people put in positions of authority in the past and said under the PNDC, people placed in public positions must realize that they would be subjected to public accountability.

Dr Asamoah hinted that his Ministry was studying, critically, audit reports of all missions and warned that officers who have been queried would be asked to answer them, adding that "gone are the days when audit reports on foreign missions were ignored and offenders went free. This time we shall all have to answer every query."

He urged the officials to offer their loyalty to the Government and advised those who do not feel free to serve under the PNDC to give way to dedicated, selfless and patriotic ones to accelerate the reconstruction of the country.

Dr Asamoah asked the diplomats to involve themselves actively in the economic resuscitation of the country by offering themselves as economic instruments in the promotion of foreign investment.

On the formation of PDCs, the Secretary said, it was aimed at ensuring a certain amount of decentralization to enable Ghanaians to participate fully in national affairs.

PDCs, he told them would check corruption and keep watch on those who, for their selfish ends, would want to disturb the economic and political system in Ghana.

Dr Asamoah was here on his way home from the ministerial conference of Non-Aligned Movement in Cuba.

CSO: 4700/1473

U.S. COMPANY ACCUSED OF LEAVING COUNTRY IN POOR SHAPE

Accra GHANAIAIAN TIMES in English 17 Jun 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Firestone and Ghana"]

[Text]

CONTRARY to belief held in many circles, Ghana since independence has given the most liberal terms in West Africa to her foreign investors but has been treated shabbily for her efforts. When Firestone Company came to Ghana in 1967, Ghana had already a fully developed State-owned rubber plantation, with the building of a tyre factory almost completed.

Firestone was offered all these facilities in two jointly owned companies—Ghana Rubber Estates Limited. Firestone's shares were nominally put at 60 per cent of the total shares after a reported nominal transfer of \$100,000. Firestone was readily given absolute monopoly over the tyre manufacturing business of Ghana. In return, Firestone promised to transfer its exclusive technology to Ghana, train Ghanaian management and production personnel so that in five years Ghana could boast of a tyre manufacturing facility that is fully operated by Ghanaians.

Due to these guarantees, Firestone had an unlimited access to local Ghanaian finance in the form of overdrafts and medium and long-term funds. Firestone was also able to charge its highest prices worldwide for the products of its Ghanaian factory—usually three times the price of similar products of other plants owned elsewhere by Firestone. Firestone also enjoyed liberal and very generous tax concessions in Ghana, including sales tax which it collected and pocketed.

In short, Firestone held such unfettered sway in the tyre manufacturing industry in Ghana that we are reliably informed that even the Monopolies Commission of the United States would never have condoned such a right for one company.

In the late seventies, Firestone was suffering a reduction in its global earnings owing to its competitors' selling of tyres at cheaper prices. However, in Ghana Firestone was producing at full capacity and earning premium revenue, and its worries then were only Ghana's ubiquitous smugglers. Firestone claimed that but for smuggling there would have been no tyre shortages in Ghana since it was producing tyres at the rate of three tyres per vehicle in Ghana annually.

All these were admitted by the then Managing Director of Firestone Ghana Limited, Mr Milligan, at a Press conference which he held at his own office on May 11, 1977.

Firestone took millions of cedis worth of import licences in foreign exchange and was allowed to freely indulge in the barter trade—i.e., to export natural rubber to its plants in Ohio, USA, and Firestone plants in other countries and import raw materials such as carbon black, high tensile copper wire, nylon cords, et cetera. Indeed, some people accused Firestone of milking Ghana dry in the process—that is, it exported natural rubber from Ghana through barter far in excess of what was needed to import the raw materials.

In any case, four years later, and fourteen years after Firestone came to Ghana, it opted out, pleading that it was unable in recent years to obtain sufficient foreign exchange allocation to import raw materials necessary to operate the plant at its rated capacity, leaving it to meet only 50 per cent of the tyre demand in Ghana. No mention was made of the fact that Firestone itself internationally was in acute need of cash and was even desperately selling some of its overseas plants.

No mention was made, either, of the fact that after 14 years of operation in Ghana, Firestone did not improve significantly the rubber plantation it came to meet. Indeed, no mention was made of the fact that after collecting millions of cedis in import licence, barter trade, tax concessions, and after agreeing to transfer its technology and management skills with its monopoly in Ghana, Firestone was leaving Ghana all the worse for it.

Upon Firestone's departure, six agreements were signed—due to expire on October 31, 1983—which will ensure for Firestone an income of at least \$20 million. This would represent the highest return on investment for Firestone anywhere in the world. Under the Security Purchase Agreement, Ghana was to pay a net amount of \$73 million for Firestone's majority shares by June 3, 1983, otherwise Firestone would collect from the American Embassy all its dollar transfers to Ghana for staff maintenance so that the American Embassy uses the cedis involved over a period. Indeed, Firestone put a price of \$31 million on its shares.

The Technical Management Agreement provides that Firestone should leave behind one Plant Manager, one Plantation Technical Co-ordinator, and one Chief Engineer at the cost of over \$2 million to Ghana. This is after 14 years of Firestone's monopoly for technology transfer at a time when tyre production technology has become largely unrestricted knowledge and, worst of all, when Firestone's patents have elapsed owing to age.

Indeed, the Technical Management Agreement clearly seeks to preclude effectively the Ghana Government from entering into a working relationship with any other tyre manufacturing competitors such as Mohdi Tyres of India, Dunlop of Britain, etc, which may try to step in after Firestone's departure.

After many years of enjoying tax concessions in Ghana, and in spite of its arguments that scarcity of foreign exchange prevents its plant in Ghana from operating at full capacity, Firestone imposed a turnover tax called technical service tax on Bonso Tyre Ltd. in its Restated Technical Services Agreement ranging from 3 per cent to 2 per cent for sales of up to \$25 million and up to \$50 million and above, respectively.

Despite all these, the biggest insult is the fact that after 25 years of Ghana's independence, a Principal State Attorney could negotiate a technical agreement between the Ghana Government and a private foreign company and subject it to operate "in accordance with the law of the State of Ohio". Indeed, who in the Attorney-General's Department is an authority on the laws of the State of Ohio?

NATIONAL SERVICE SCHEME TO INVOLVE 18-YEAR-OLDS

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 15 Jun 82 p 1

[Text]

THE Ministry of Education, in consultation with the PNDC, is reorganising the National Service Scheme which will involve calling up all Ghanaians aged 18 years and above for National Service.

This shall apply to all 18 year olds and above, irrespective of whether they have had no formal education at all, minimum schooling or higher education.

An official statement said yesterday that the government is using the 1980 National Service Act (Act 426) as the starting point in reorganising the National Service

Scheme to serve as one of the central organs for the mobilization of the people of this country for National Development.

The statement says National Service shall be for two years and this means that the new scheme puts at the disposal of the country, two years of the energies of all the youth for national construction.

In the meantime, the statement continues, the efforts of the National Secretariat of the service will be directed towards the full deployment of students at terminal points in Technical and Diploma — awarding institutions, sixth form graduates, the Polytechnics and the

Universities.

It says the Secretariat shall, as a matter of urgency, collaborate with the various Task Force Co-ordinating Offices, the National Youth Organising Committee and local PDCs, to mobilise the other sections of the community that are deemed eligible under the Act, for development in their local areas.

Another aspect of the scheme is that **Military Training** shall be compulsory for all National Service Personnel, both male and female.

The statement directs that as part of the reorganisation exercises, the present National Service Board is dissolved and the present acting director is re-posted to the Ministry of Education.

The new director is Mr Peter Kpordugbe with effect from yesterday.

The statement hopes that in spite of the rather depressed state of the country's economy, the government shall get the necessary backing, financial and material, to help the scheme take off because a properly working National Service should aid this nation to get back on her feet.

CSO: 4700/1473

MASS MOBILIZATION EXERCISE BEGINS

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 16 Jun 82 p 4

[Text]

THE National Youth Organising Commission (NYOC) has embarked upon mass mobilisation of the unemployed youth for national rehabilitation and reconstruction exercises in the spirit of the revolution.

The first batch of Task Force of all unemployed youth recruited from Tema, Laterbiokoshie, Kotobabi and Zongo in Accra have been working on the State Farms Corporation Oil Palm Project at Okumanin, Kade in the Eastern Region on contract basis.

A release by the NYOC office in Accra, signed by its political co-ordinator, Mr Kwame Anankwaa Bosompem disclosed that already those mobilised cleared 1.75 acres of the plantation on the first day and would continue with the clearing on Thursday, June 17 this year.

It said now that the youth had been settled at the Takrowase Leadership Training Institute, the members of the Task Force would be conveyed to and from the oil palm plantation every morning by tractors.

All patriotic youths throughout the country, the release stated, are therefore, requested to register with the NYOC to enable them undertake si-

milar task force exercise towards the success of the revolution.

Meanwhile fifty volunteers drawn from Accra and Tema task forces have left for the Okumanin state farms near Kade in the Central Region to harvest palm fruits.

Led by Mr Kwame Bosompem, political co-ordinator of the National Youth Organisation Commission, the volunteers will also clear 202 hectares of the farms overgrown with weeds during their six-week stay.

Addressing the volunteers before their departure from Tema, Mr Nyarko Akoto, Tema district co-ordinator of the commission, commended them for the offer.

Mr Akoto urged them to discard the notion that the country's problems are unsurmountable because with dedication and hard-work from the youth, Ghana could overcome her problems in no time.

He hinted that the commission would mobilise about 1,000 students from the second cycle institutions in the district to assist farmers in the area to harvest their crops during the long vacation.

In this regard, he appealed to all farmers who will need any assistance to contact the commission for directives.

Mr Akoto said work camps would be set up at Amasaman, Pokuase, Oyarifa, Dawa and Ada for the exercise.

NEW EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM UNDERWAY

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 15 Jun 82 p 8

[Article by Stephen Kofi Akordor]

[Text]

A NEW educational system that will be geared towards the development of the political, social, economic and general cultural awareness of the people is being planned for the country.

Under the proposed programme, students would be taught, among other things, to appreciate the positive specification of our African humanism and cultivate a positive commitment to the scientific and technological growth and development of our country, our continent and our people.

The new educational system, which would be research oriented, would encourage the youth to research into, record and analyse details of the country's natural environment, as well as her philosophical and other intellectual heritage.

This long-term educational policy and its objectives was presented to the press at a news conference in Accra yesterday, by the Secretary for Education, Ms Ama Ata-Aidoo.

The Secretary observed that the need for a new educational strategy is necessary because despite the country's vast expenditure on education, it has been

clear that the general content of education tends to rather miseducate.

Moreover, she added, the structures are undemocratic, elitist and cuts off the greatest majority of the people.

This, she said, invariably makes the result of educational administration in the country negative.

The Secretary said future education in Ghana will be state-controlled, since no nation that is interested in the creative use of the talents of its people can afford to entrust the training of the minds of its youth to private groups and individuals.

The new system also seeks to make it possible and compulsory for every child to acquire a minimum level of education that will include second cycle education.

The new structure will also emphasise the study of local languages and also one or two non-Ghanaian languages whose relevance to the national objectives and aspirations would have been determined.

The Secretary said measures will be taken to relax school attendance for pupils so that the acquisition of education becomes "a healthy part of life experience instead of just getting pressure-cooked to pass the common entrance examination."

CSO: 4700/1473

FARMERS DECIDE TO UNITE

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 17 Jun 82 pp 1, 4

[Article by Kofi Yeboah-Agvemang]

[Text]

THE seven splinter national farmers groups have finally decided to come together under one federation.

To this end, a 21 man steering committee, made up of three representatives from each group has been set up to draft a constitution, bye-laws and the modalities under which the federation will operate.

This decision was arrived at in Accra yesterday at a meeting of representatives of the various farmers groups with Dr Kwesi Botchway, Secretary for Finance and Economic Planning, Dr K. G. Erbynn, member of the National Economic Review Com-

mittee, Mr P. V. Obeng, PNDC Co-ordinator and Mr Kwaku Ankomah, Secretary for Rural Development and Co-operatives.

Also present were Mr Ato Austin, Secretary for Information, Dr Kwame Gyamli Acting Chief Executive of the Ghana Cocoa Marketing Board (GCMB) and other top officials of the GCMB and the PNDC.

The steering committee is to start work on Monday June 28 and is to submit its report to the PNDC Co-ordinator by July 15, this year.

The meeting however among other things, agreed that the various groups should still maintain their individual identities.

On the issue of using cheques to pay farmers, after listening to views from the various farmers' groups, the consensus was that it would be the only way of relieving farmers of untold hardships.

Some of the farmers' representatives however called on the PNDC to speed up work on the opening of more rural banks.

In the middle of the meeting Fil-Lt. Jerry John Rawlings, Chairman of the PNDC, arrived in the hall.

The meeting then continued on the issue of the appeal made by Fil-Lt. Rawlings to the farmers to consider reducing the producer price of cocoa which now stands at C360.00 a load.

Most of the farmers expressed the view that the price should be maintain-

ed so as to attract farmers to revive the abandoned cocoa farms.

After persistent deliberations on whether or not to reduce the producer price of cocoa, Fil-Lt. J. J. Rawlings was given the chance to address the farmers.

Combining English and Twi, Fil-Lt. J. J. Rawlings said the farmers are the physical force of the nation, adding that without them there would be no State House for such a meeting or fleet of cars.

He therefore charged them to assume a political force amidst shouts and applause from the gathering.

The PNDC Chairman, who at certain points during his speech stopped and exchanged words with his colleagues for not translating certain Twi words the way he had wanted to, revealed to the farmers that the Limann administration increased the cocoa producer price from C120.00 to C360.00 with the intention of devaluing the cedi on January 5, this year.

This devaluation was to give C50.00 a value of C5.00. Fil-Lt. Rawlings added that with the devaluation, a gallon of petrol

would have cost C38.00 and the price of everything would have shot up.

He disclosed to the farmers who were then looking solemn that the government would have to print an additional C3.2 billion at a cost of £108 million if the present cocoa price of C360.00 per load is to be maintained.

Fit Lt. Rawlings said it was quite unfortunate that the problem of asking the farmers to consider reducing the producer price of cocoa had come at a time when those people who took such a nasty de-

cision did not live to realise its ineffectiveness.

He told the farmers that all that the PNDC stands for is service to the masses, adding that "we have people with sincerity and honesty".

The country has been rotting and the strength to salvage it lies in your hands," he added.

Dr Kwesi Botchway disclosed that the compilation of the data on the withdrawal of the C50 00 notes will be completed by next Friday, and the payment will follow immediately in batches.

CSO: 4700/1473

BRIEFS

NEW INCC PAPER ESTABLISHED--A weekly newspaper, NSAMANKOW, which is the mouth-piece of the Interim National Coordinating Committee [INCC] of the People's Defense Committees [PDCS], was launched in Accra today. The deputy national coordinator of the INCC, Mr John Kojo, who performed the ceremony said NSAMANKOW is not just another newspaper but an organ of the revolution and People's Defense Committees. It is also to further the aim of informing and educating the people and PDC's about the revolution and the work of the INCC. Explaining why the name NSAMANKOW was chosen, the editor, Mr Mustapha Kutala, referred to the battle of Nsamankow fought in January 1824 after the Ashantis and the British in which the British were defeated. [Text] [AB252221 Accra Domestic Service in English 2200 GMT 25 Jun 82]

CSO: 4700/1489

REPORTS, COMMUNIQUE ON PDCI-RDA SEMINAR IN MAY

Editorial Comment

Abidjan FRATERNITE-MATIN in French 6 May 82 p 1

[Editorial by Auguste Miremont: "Seminar of Truth"]

[Text] "I am ready to hear everything, even the worst things," President Houphouet stated on Monday [3 May] when he opened the party seminar which brings together, as we know, about 600 officials of the party and the state. He gave this assurance to encourage the participants to consider fully and frankly the problems which hamper the progress of our country, and particularly the problems involving personal conflicts which are the results of the 1980 elections.

We know the tendency of some of our citizens to remain silent when it is not necessary to do so, to avoid a dialog rather than participate and contribute their suggestions, and even to spread doubt regarding the solution of the problems being debated. We might therefore have thought that this "seminar of truth" wouldn't amount to anything.

It is certainly too soon to draw any conclusions and, moreover, the final evaluation will be made by the leadership of the party. However, it is only right to point out already that the hopes aroused by the seminar go beyond what was expected.

"You have full freedom to express yourselves," the president had stated, and the participants took full advantage of this freedom to tell the truth, without any flourishes or sense of complacency. Beginning yesterday [5 May], 40 speakers stood up to discuss the situation in their respective regions, to identify the causes of things and the responsibilities, and to reaffirm as well their loyalty to the party and to the president and also their desire for reconciliation for the greatest benefit of their departments or communes.

Although not all parties to the conflict were present at the scene of this great dialog, the chief of state, respecting his promise, invited those who were absent to speak up, in the remaining time, on the situation which has been raised. However, it is regrettable to note that matters which could have been resolved on the spot have involved a delay of 2 years for our country. As we

see, these events taking place at Yamoussoukro are important for the Ivory Coast.

They are important because they will return peace to us. There is no doubt that this result will be achieved. This event will strengthen national cohesion and understanding, if not fraternity, which the chief of state has always called for.

They are important because the patriotism of our citizens is being verified in the light of the first debates. Our citizens understand the call of the father of our nation and do not hesitate to set aside any sense of pride and irritation in order to speak at the seminar, to turn to him for every solution.

They have understood that the meeting at Yamoussoukro is the last chance given to them to hold out their hands and to confirm in this way the reconciliation of brothers who were separated for a time.

"Dialogue is the weapon of the strong."

Yamoussoukro, an ideal setting for reflection and wisdom, proves this once again by showing that everything can be smoothed over, once there is a will to hear the other party, to explain, and to understand each other. Yamoussoukro also shows that what may seem irreversible is nothing more than details, inflated at the personal level but insignificant when the future of a nation and the fate of millions of individuals are involved.

The chief of state has said it again and again: All hands, all our strength, all our will are needed to bring our country out of the crisis which it is going through at the same time as all other countries in the world. And in the face of self-pride, greed and lack of scruples on the part of the monied classes, isn't it essential to achieve the union of us all in order to make the voice of the Ivory Coast heard, strong, firm, and realistic, in the concert of nations?

Have we thus already achieved a victory? Certainly not.

However, if a dialogue continues as it has begun, with a unanimous desire of resolving once and for all the differences which pollute the national atmosphere, we will soon celebrate the rediscovery of our unity and the victory of the president and the party in the face of the new challenge which has been presented to them.

Then the meeting of the party at Yamoussoukro will have deserved the name given it by the delegates attending it: "Seminar of the last chance and of truth."

Decisions of the Seminar

Abidjan FRATERNITE-MATIN in French 7 May 82 pp 1, 10

[Text] The party seminar, attended by the secretaries general of the respective party sections, deputies, mayors of towns and cities, as well as

representatives of the executive branch, including prefects, subprefects, and secretaries general of the prefectures, ended yesterday evening at Yamoussoukro in an atmosphere of general satisfaction. Important decisions that will affect the life of the party were made at the meeting.

--Special missions will be sent to the regions of the country which are still divided or where centers of discord are still found, in order to smooth over these tensions once and for all. In effect, the party must make a new start on new foundations.

--The party will be reorganized, and the powers of the elected representatives will be redefined.

--The secretaries general of the party sections will be retrained regularly and will be the driving force of the basic organs of the structure. The spirit of Yamoussoukro should guide them in their actions and gestures.

President Felix Houphouet-Boigny, president of the party, who presided over the closing session yesterday, deliberately redefined the powers of the secretaries general of the party sections, the deputies, the mayors, and the prefects. He even proposes to organize another seminar in the near future, at the request of these officials, at which a proposed restructuring of our party will clearly define the powers of all concerned.

In our edition tomorrow we will publish the full text of the speech by the chief of state at the closing session of the seminar. Meanwhile, we note that at the conclusion of the seminar, a communique by the Political Bureau of the party was published. Its main points follow:

The party seminar held at Yamoussoukro to reconcile citizens of the Ivory Coast who have been divided over the outcome of the last legislative, municipal, and secretary general elections concluded yesterday at about 5 pm. The major decisions reached in the course of these "days of dialogue" were announced by the president of the party himself. First, it is provided that there will be regular retraining of secretaries general of the party sections, as well as another seminar in the very near future for those same officials. In the course of this next seminar, the restructuring of the PDCI-RDA [Democratic Party of the Ivory Coast-African Democratic Rally] will be on the agenda, as well as a definition of the powers of elected representatives which is clear and free of any possible misunderstanding. In addition, it has been decided to raise the salary of the secretaries general of the party sections, which has not been changed for nearly 20 years. This increase will take effect next month. To resolve the problems affecting party members in Bouafle and Tienougboue, special missions of the Political Bureau will visit these two regions.

On the whole, President Felix Houphouet-Boigny noted with satisfaction that out of 34 departments and 163 subprefectures in the country, the only problems recorded affected four department capitals: Man, Korhogo, Katiola, and Bouafle, in addition to two subprefectures: Guitry, in the Department of Divo, and

Tienougboue in the Department of Mankono. Nowhere in any of these regions have real political problems been found. Personal conflicts have arisen here and there, resulting from the ambition of some persons to impose their leadership at the regional level.

Before announcing these major decisions taken by the party, however, President Houphouet-Boigny informed the party members of the forthcoming visit to the Ivory Coast of French President Francois Mitterrand, from 21 to 23 May 1982. Francois Mitterrand, it should be recalled, is a great friend of the chief of state. They have been friends for more than 34 years. "Better than that, however," said President Houphouet-Boigny, "Mitterrand is a great friend of the Ivory Coast, of Africa, and of the Third World. I therefore count on you, of all of our members, to show him the warmest kind of welcome in our country."

At the end of the meeting, the Political Bureau published the following communique, read by Minister Fologo, in the presence of his colleagues on the Executive Committee: Camille Alliali, Balla Keita, Ehui Bernard, and Gilles Laubhouet.

Final Communique

Abidjan FRATERNITE-MATIN in French 7 May 82 p 10

[Text] "Once again, with its well-known method and procedures--patience, serenity, and an open, frank, and direct dialogue--the PDCI-RDA has just provided proof of its vigor and its excellent health.

"It might have been thought that the passage of time, the shocks resulting from the various currents of thought that shake the world, and above all the consequences of the democratization in depth resulting from the last general elections in 1980 had overwhelmed to some extent the old, single party which the Ivory Coast has provided itself over the past 3 decades.

"That's not the case at all.

"The members of the party and the leaders of the government: members of the Political Bureau, secretaries general of the sections of the party, deputies, mayors of towns, prefects, and subprefects, who met in Yamoussoukro from 3 to 7 May 1982, have just spoken out loud and in a masterful fashion. President Houphouet-Boigny: We reaffirm, as does the whole country with us, our support for the ideals of the PDCI-RDA and for you in particular. This great party, this unique and irreplaceable crucible of our national unity and of our solidarity, is the most precious heritage which you will leave to the generations to come and to our beloved country. As one man, in unity, peace, and confidence, we support you today as we did yesterday, and we continue to defend our party in order to pursue our march along the path of progress.

"That's what is clear and what is enough to defeat the stubborn agents of destabilization of the African continent. The Ivory Coast, a country devoted to dialogue, to democracy, and to peace, says 'No' to adventurism.

"Houphouet-Boigny has just won a new bet: that of having demonstrated to Africa and to the world, in an original and unexpected fashion, that democracy, true democracy, is possible in a single political party.

"Even more, he has pursued democracy to points never attained up to now by any regime, any political party. He has left it up to any citizen who wishes to do so the possibility of running freely in elections without payment of even an electoral deposit or the agreement of the party to which he belongs. What a wager and what a risk.

"Now, after all these elections, how are things? How can we express the state of health of the party and of the country?"

Enthusiastic Homage

"This is what has made it possible to know something about this 'minicongress' of the party at Yamoussoukro.

"The Political Bureau of the party, a privileged witness of this congress, can state without fear of error that the health of the PDCI and of the country is excellent today.

"The 600 officials of the party and government extended a warm gesture of homage to the father and founder of the PDCI-RDA. Once again they have had the occasion to emphasize the sharp sense of responsibility of this visionary figure who has always been ahead of his time. They have noted his legendary wisdom, his continuing clarity of view, and his deep love for man, for liberty, and for peace--all qualities which have permitted our country, despite the economic crisis which affects the world, to continue on its road to progress.

"Those attending the seminar realized, during the frank, open, and very free debates, that nothing could really basically divide the members of the same party and the children of the same father. At the most, healthy emulation and the free competition resulting from total democracy, as within all human organizations, can provoke a clash of characters and of personalities, arousing certain personal conflicts but never ideological and political opposition.

"For the rest, for social communities which are still very sensitive to the weight of tradition and to the influence of clans and tribes, where they could not imagine the sudden progression to true and total democracy without difficulties and without clashes, a period of apprenticeship is necessary.

"The Ivory Coast has come out of this process well, and the PDCI intends to continue along this route which affects the survival of the single party and of social peace, prerequisites to any kind of development.

"Those attending the party seminar have responded affirmatively to the reconciliation of all the sons of this country, who are not separated by anything basic. They have renewed their faithful regard for the father and founder of the party, President Houphouet-Boigny. All misunderstandings and false impressions of opposition have been brought out in this sanctuary of peace and dialog at Yamoussoukro. It has been an inexhaustible well of political inspiration for the people of the Ivory Coast."

LESOTHO

BRIEFS

ZAMBIAN OFFICIAL ARRIVES--Dr (Thike Mwale), a special assistant to President Kaunda of Zambia, arrived in Maseru yesterday on an official visit to Lesotho. He made a formal call on the honorable minister of foreign affairs yesterday afternoon. This morning he met the director of legal affairs and other officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He is expected to call on the minister of information and broadcasting this afternoon. Dr (Mwale) is expected to leave Maseru for Zambia tomorrow. [Text]
[MB301350 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 30 Jun 82]

CSO: 4700/1472

LP PLAN TO SOLVE UNEMPLOYMENT REPORTED

Port Louis ADVANCE in French 10 May 82 p 1

[Text] "The Labor Party [LP] is the only party able to find a solution to the current problem of unemployment in Mauritius.

Under the present economic circumstances, the government intends to create a certain number of jobs and to grant unemployment benefits to 'hardship cases.' In this connection, I will give a press conference next Wednesday to explain in detail to the population what we propose to do.

Also, I would like to reassure civil servants by telling them that the recommendations made by the Pay Research Bureau will be made public before the end of the month. These recommendations will be implemented with retroactive effect to July of last year."

This is what Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam, the prime minister, announced yesterday morning during the inauguration ceremony of the Invaders' Youth Club in the town of Triolet.

The ceremony was held in the presence of Sir Rabindrah Ghurburrin, Vidyanand Boodram and many local prominent personalities.

As he announced that the Manifesto of the LP will be made public on 18 May, Sir Seewoosagur said that he hoped to see the Invaders' Youth Club persevere in the road towards progress. The LP, he said, works for the advancement of youth and, to this end, the government had made available to its youth free education, sports centers and other leisure facilities.

In the view of Sir Seewoosagur, with the introduction of this socialist measure which is free education, all Mauritian families have equal opportunities to send their children to school.

Sir Seewoosagur emphasized how much is at stake in the forthcoming elections and he reminded the audience that the LP has always strived for peace, order and stability and that Mauritians must be aware of the need to protect independence which was won through struggle and sacrifices.

He said that the MMM [Mauritius Militant Movement] is seeking to monopolize power. That party, which has declared its opposition to the electoral

process, is now soliciting your votes. It is calling for a majority of more than three-thirds of the assembly seats for the sole purpose of setting up a federation of the Mascarene countries (Seychelles, Madagascar, Mauritius, Tanzania and so on). But you must ask yourselves: what role are we going to play in that federation? Obviously, the majority will rule over the minority. This is why the people must make sure that the island of Mauritius does not become another British Guyana or Fiji Islands.

The prime minister reaffirmed his intention to grant direct representation to women, craftsmen and farmers in the Legislative Assembly.

8796

CSO: 4719/998

BRIEFS

RINGADOO ON SIGNIFICANCE OF FOREIGN LOAN--The loan of 400 million rupees signed in London will make it possible to create many new jobs in the island of Mauritius and to protect the right to work of the Mauritian people. The loan granted to the island of Mauritius proves the total trust which commercial and international banking institutions have in the present government. They feel very confident about Mauritius, its government and its people being able to deal with any kind of problems. The signing of this agreement is also a forceful repudiation of the criticism and denigration voiced by the opposition against the government. I challenge anybody who claims that a different government could have achieved as much in this preelectoral period. One does not lend money to a government which cannot repay," said Finance Minister Sir Veerasamy Ringadoo, who returned home 2 days ago. In a statement made when he landed in Plaisance, Sir Veerasamy said that whatever the opposition may say, the current government has proved once more that it still enjoys high credibility in the eyes of financial institutions. "I am proud of the fact that so many commercial banks and international institutions have confidence in the 'financial management' of the government in this difficult and preelectoral economic period. The people of Mauritius must realize that if it were not for the present government very few people would continue to inspire the confidence and understanding among commercial and international circles needed to support the development of the country."

[Text] [Port Louis ADVANCE in French 10 May 82 p 1] 8796

CSO: 4719/998

COUNTRY'S NEW WAR TAKES ROOT

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 26 Jun 82 p 6

[Text] **MAPUTO. — The third guerrilla war in Southern Africa is threatening large areas of Mozambique and raising fresh doubts here about South Africa's intentions toward Black Marxist neighbour states.**

President Samora Machel flew back from Cuba this month to hear alarming accounts about the Mozambique National Resistance, a shadowy movement born of the region's prolonged racial confrontations.

Aides reportedly told him the MNR had cut the railroad from the port of Beira to Zimbabwe for 17 days in May during a sabotage campaign that ranged over 1,000 km from Inhambane in the south to Tete in the north.

Reliable sources said some foreign embassies warned aid workers they would be open to possible MNR attacks if they drove outside Beira's suburbs.

Traffic on Mozambique's main north-south highway was said to be moving in military convoys.

At a rally in Maputo this week, the President said the capital would be placed under curfew and tens of thousands of guns would be distributed to

Maputo residents to defeat the MNR.

He said the homes of foreign diplomats and aid workers would be guarded, following an outbreak of anonymous telephone calls and other forms of intimidation.

"After independence, we made a mistake when we exchanged our uniforms for suits and ties," said President Machel, who led a 10-year struggle against Portugal.

"We'll put our guns on now and we won't make the same mistake again."

President Machel cancelled a trip to Europe, summoned provincial military commanders and took personal command of the fighting.

After 10 years of struggle against Portuguese colonists and five years of sheltering Zimbabwean nationalist guerrillas, it appears Mozambique is again at war.

In seven years of independence, this country has had less than two years of peace.

Mozambique's State-run information service declined this month to make defence officials available to discuss the war. Informed Mozambicans and Western diplomats likened the situation to that in Angola.

An estimated 20 000 fighters of Mr Jonas Savimbi's pro-West National Union for the Total Independence of Angola control much of southern Angola.

In Mozambique, Mr Machel's poorly-equipped army of 25 000 faces some 5 000 or more MNR fighters and a small, allied force of the Free Africa Movement operating near the Malawi border.

Mozambique claims it has proof, including captured documents, that South Africa is providing weapons and helicopters to the MNR.

Official sources in Maputo say the MNR has two training camps and a rebel radio station in South Africa. They say South African commandos may be taking part in MNR raids and claim that a White man's ear was found in October after a premature bomb explosion mangled several saboteurs near Beira.

South African military spokesmen consistently deny both Angolan and Mozambican accusations as attempts to explain away genuine popular resentment of the Soviet-backed, Marxist governments.

Mr Evo Fernandes, the MNR's spokesman in Portugal, told Asso-

ciated Press the movement has more than 10 000 men active in seven of 10 Mozambican provinces. He denied there were training camps in South Africa.

Asked whether the MNR had any South African help, Mr Fernandes said: "Who knows? Our war is supported by the people of Mozambique, and this is the important thing."

He said the MNR was receiving military and other aid from African, Asian, European and Western hemisphere countries.

Mozambican and Western sources say the MNR was founded by White-minority Rhodesia about six years ago to harass Rhodesian nationalist guerrillas based in Mozambique.

When Rhodesia became independent from Britain as Black-ruled Zimbabwe two years ago, the MNR was handed over to South African control, the sources claim.

From the beginning, they say, the MNR has been guided by men linked to the former Portuguese colonial government, including businessman Mr Jorge Jardim.

Mr Fernandes was editor of a newspaper Mr Jardim owned in Beira.

Another MNR leader is said to be Mr Orlando Cristina, once Mr Jardim's private secretary.

Little is known about the top leadership. Mr Fernandes (38) said he is a member of a six-man "national council".

The MNR's president is Mr Afonso Dlakhamu (30), a former anti-Portuguese fighter under President Machel

and a soldier since he was a teenager.

Lacking Zimbabwean help and punished by the Mozambican Army, the MNR numbered fewer than 500 men early in 1980.

But the movement continued to operate from hill bases in rugged, western Mozambique and by late last year was carrying out major attacks on transport and communications lines.

A bridge carrying the railroad, highway and oil pipeline to Zimbabwe was blown up 50 km from Beira. Two weeks later, 14 harbour buoys were destroyed in Beira.

The MNR is also blamed for periodic sabotage of lines from the giant Cahora Bassa dam that carry nearly 10 percent of South Africa's electricity, and for killings and kidnappings of foreigners in central Mozambique.

Mozambicans and Western diplomats in Maputo who describe the MNR as South African-controlled say the movement appears to have limited goals — to keep Mozambique off-balance and to force Mozambique and Zimbabwe to depend on transport routes through South Africa.

Independent sources say the MNR is an embarrassment to President Machel but remains incapable of sustained military operations that could bring him down.

Mr Fernandes on the other hand says President Machel is so shaky he could have been deposed if he had gone ahead with his European trip in July. —

PEOPLE OF CAPRIVI READY FOR INDEPENDENCE

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 24 Jun 82 p 4

[Article by Franz Kruger]

[Text]

AN independent state of Itenge will be established in the Caprivi strip even before Namibia reaches independence.

This is the confident prediction which Mr Ernest Likando, newly-elected Director General for Information and Publicity of the revived Caprivi African National Union (CANU) made in an exclusive interview with the Advertiser recently.

The reason for this confidence was the fact that there was only one party, Canu, to talk to the UN and the OAU, he said: "There are not so many parties obstructing independence. He said his party was hoping for a UN visit to the Caprivi.

"If the UN come, the people of Caprivi will air their views which will have to be respected. They will demand independence." He also said overseas support for the cause of Caprivi independence was growing. A Canu office had already been opened in Lusaka, and there were plans to open an office in Ngweze, the township outside Katima Mulilo, shortly.

Those Canu members still outside the country were working to gain UN and Frontline state recognition for the party, he said. Priorities at the moment were organising the party to be strong enough "to convince the governments of SA and foreign countries of our cause."

Asked what made Canu so optimistic that SA would grant separate independence to Caprivi, Mr Likando said it would be convinced by the massive support for the idea amongst Caprivians.

"SA can't act against the interests of the people of Caprivi."

He added SA had called the local Chiefs in 1975 and asked them whether they wanted independence alone or with Namibia. The Chiefs said it depended on the wishes of their children, "that's us, and we want independence alone."

He added Canu had massive support amongst Caprivians: "People from the lowest to the highest level understand the ideals of Canu and the necessity for an independent Caprivi." He added only "some opportunities" still

supported the idea of being part of an independent Namibia under Swapo rule.

The DTA, on the other hand, had "only officials" in the region, no supporters. Canu is virulently anti-Swapo, and Mr Likando said the party would participate in a UN supervised election in Namibia if independence did not come before the Namibian settlement. But under no circumstances would Canu consider entering into an alliance with Swapo.

About Swapo, he said the most serious problem in the organisation was tribalism and illiteracy.

"People who are supposed to lead the organisation have a poor educational background and don't understand political implications."

PRIMITIVE

He also claimed many Caprivians had died "at the hands of the Owambos." Asked what was meant in "a Canu report on their recent congress which referred to "primitive Owambos", he said: "This describes what they are, I have known them and lived with them

for many years."

He also said the Owambos were in general more primitive than other groups, and that they were "far behind the centre of civilisation." He also called them barbarian.

Another reason for the breakaway from Swapo, he said, was the failure of Swapo to disband and form a new organisation with Canu, as agreed during the merger talks in 1964. Asked why it had taken so long for Canu to leave Swapo, he said "the Caprivians had a broad understanding and thought to ignore these things."

VIRGIN

"We aimed to carry on the struggle to its conclusion of total liberation, but when it came to incidents of killing, it was too much to tolerate." On the question of whether Caprivi would be able to stand on its own two feet economically, he said the country was still "virgin."

"If we call for investors here, the economy will be boosted, then we will be able to stand alone." The first priority was farming, and Caprivi would in time even be able to export food to other countries."

On the question of socialism, he said he could not see anyone in the

leadership advocating socialism.

"The people of the Caprivi believe in free enterprise. Those who call themselves socialists have not achieved what they said they would."

The old constitution still spoke about following a socialist path, but this would be changed in the amended constitution, he added. Aid would be accepted from anyone in an independent Caprivi.

Mr Likando rejected the idea of Caprivi joining either Zambia or Botswana outright.

"We have struggled since 1964 for our independence, and the idea of joining with another country does not even come up."

On the question of armed struggle, he said official policy stipulated that peaceful means be used to achieve independence. He could not predict what would happen if negotiations on the matter failed.

"SA cannot be so arrogant as to push us into an armed struggle."

Canu had only taken up arms as a part of Swapo, after it had been forced into exile by the Caprivian administration.

"It was not in line with the original leadership to take up arms, but they were forced," he claimed.

PRE-DAWN RAID LAUNCHED IN KATUTURA

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 24 Jun 82 p 1

[Article by David Pieters and Franz Kruger]

[Text]

POLICE struck at the Katutura Owambo compound in a blitz pre-dawn raid, flushing thousands or workers from their quarters in a search for illegal residents and possessions.

Although the number of arrests is not yet known, the Advertiser saw two Police vans loaded with workers, leave the compound at about 9am.

The compound was surrounded by armed Police at 4 am, and beginning at 5am, workers were instructed to get out of bed and leave through the gates for identification checks, many without breakfast.

A huge crowd of sleepy compound residents gathered in the cold just outside the entrance, watching the others queue through the turnstiles.

The flushing-out operation lasted til about 7.30 am, when Police vans were brought up to the gates, waiting to load the illegal

residents still inside.

Each worker had to produce his 'kopkaart' (identity card) and meal ticket in order to be let out.

Workers outside said they were not usually up that early and one remarked: "There will be no time now to go back for breakfast."

Surrounding the high compound walls on all sides were Black Police stationed in groups of twos and threes.

White Police in camouflage dress helped do the gates checks. Shortly after 8 am the Police moved into the compound to search for illegal residents. Residents had been asked to leave their doors unlocked to facilitate the

search, but many had not done so, raising the possibility that more illegal residents were hiding behind locked doors.

The Advertiser was shown around the appalling conditions at the compound this morning by Mr Johan de Vos, Deputy Manager of the compound, who said the illegal residents were primarily the ones responsible for the damage to the compound.

According to a labour spokesman from the compound, the Police this morning were "more abusive than usual." One was apparently overheard to remark: "Julle Swapos gaan kak, bars."

CSO: 4700/1479

PRESIDENT RETURNS FROM LOME TALKS

AB291525 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] The chairman of the supreme military council, President Seyni Kountche, returned to Niamey yesterday evening. The head of state, together with his peers from Benin, Upper Volta and Togo, had attended a meeting in Lome of the entente council. The meeting afforded the heads of state the opportunity to get together once again to examine African and world political situations and to harmonize their stands on current major problems, particularly the OAU crisis resulting from the controversial admission of the Sdar. On his arrival in Niamey, the head of state, Col Seyni Kountche, referred to this crisis in a statement he made to the press. President Kountche said: Regardless of what may have been said about its inconsistencies and weaknesses, we consider the OAU as both a reference and a source of hope, individually and at the level of the continent. That is why, in the final communique, the heads of state consider that whatever the problems arising within the OAU, solutions can be found in the interest of the continent.

Chad was the second point touched on by President Kountche. The head of state said that the new situation in Chad could constitute a basis on which the leaders and people of Chad can rebuild their country.

On southern Africa, the head of state indicated that they had expressed sympathy to the prime minister of Zimbabwe following the attempt on his life. They also drew the attention of the world powers to the need to accelerate the process of independence for Namibia in conformity with UN Security Council Resolution No 435. They expressed their indignation at the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. All these points were mentioned in the final communique issued at the end of the meeting of the heads of state of the entente council.

CSO: 4719/1144

SEYCHELLES

BRIEFS

OAU WOMAN AT TRIAL--VICTORIA--The Organisation for African Unity, which took a strong stand against the involvement of mercenaries in African disputes and conspiracies, has sent an observer to attend the trial of the six men charged with high treason arising from the abortive coup in November last year. The observer, Mrs Tchouta-Moussa Esther, who describes herself as the assistant legal adviser of the OAU, would not disclose the contents of the organization's manifesto which she carries. The lanky woman with large sunglasses, makes copious notes and moves around the island alone. She is always smartly dressed and takes a seat next to the accused men. She will not say from which country she comes, but it is probably Cameroun. The manifesto which she carries was issued after the involvement of mercenaries in the Angola War of 1975. South Africa was also involved in that war. [Text]
[Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 22 Jun 82 p 2]

CSO: 4700/1469

REASONS FOR AKIBO-BETTS' LOSS OF POWER

London WEST AFRICA in English 21 Jun 82 p 1630-31

[Text]

LATEST reports in Freetown, about the fate of the former flamboyant junior Finance Minister, Alfred Akibo-Betts, will not come as a surprise to those who watch Sierra Leone closely. It was bound to come; to many people the apparent rebuff by the party and government of Akibo "Power" (as he is better known in Freetown) should have come long before now. But the fact that it came only now, once again demonstrates President Siaka Stevens' shrewd manipulation of a political system which he built up for over thirteen years.

Mr. Akibo-Betts first came into public view in the late 1960s as President of the All Peoples Congress (APC) Youth League, Western Area branch; for several years he maintained this post and personally nurtured himself for national politics — acting as First Vice-President Koroma's political protégé. He campaigned vigorously against the late Prime Minister Albert Margai's SLPP, together with men like First Vice-president Sorie Koroma, Bobor Kamara, and the late Ibrahim Taqi. While many of his disgruntled "comrades", like the Taqis, left the APC to form the now defunct and short-lived United Democratic Party (UDP), Akibo "Power" stayed on.

A boast of blood

"My blood is APC and I'll die APC" Akibo-Betts once boasted to this correspondent while he was managing director of the Sierra Leone Produce Marketing Board (SLPMB) at Cline Town in Freetown. "I'll not take kindly to anyone who tries to disrupt the good name of this

government . . . no, you should not ask me that kind of question. who are you to ask me that? . . .," and he stopped the interview to throw me out of his office, which was half full of buba-dragging mamies who seemed twice his own age, a spectacle he is known to enjoy.

The office as managing director of the SLPMB, was Akibo-Betts' first taste of power. He enjoyed and exploited it enormously.

He made it clear right from the start that pushing files around at the SLPMB was not the kind of power he fancied and was not the kind of stuff his politics were made of. Later he spent more time campaigning in the Freetown Central One constituency for S. I. Koroma, than actually doing any work at the SLPMB. By every standard, Mr. Akibo-Betts was one of the widely known, feared thugs in the capital; this was something else which he used to his political advantage. His first political break came when in the mid 70s First Vice-President Koroma vacated the Freetown Central One constituency for Port Loko. This move by Koroma was seen by many commentators as a deliberate attempt to bolster Akibo-Betts' political ambition after faithfully serving under the former for several years. But Akibo-Betts was to push even harder, to his own surprise for the newly vacated Central One constituency against a woman challenger — Mrs. Nancy Steele. Mr Akibo "Power" told friends at the time that it was his real chance to get into Parliament, and come what may that opportunity should not be thrown away — not even to a staunch APC Iron Lady like Nancy Steele.

At one Steele election campaign rally at the Victoria Park in Freetown under the

watchful eyes of senior police officers, Akibo-Betts personally led a bunch of fellow stick-toting thugs to beat up the campaigners and disperse them in broad daylight in the centre of Freetown. This action brought a protest by Mrs. Steele to the APC leadership, but it was all a storm in a tea-cup because many believed the real political muscle was First Vice-President Koroma. Akibo-Betts was thrown briefly into Pademba Road prison as a result of the unprecedented merciless beating of several hundred elderly women at the Steele rally. After a fierce and disgraceful campaign which almost split the APC leadership, Akibo-Betts entered Parliament for the first time and became junior Minister of Social Welfare. His arrogance and taste for power sharpened. If many felt the new minister's pomposity, this was because he soon made it known to Sierra Leone's complacent and archaic civil service that he was a no-nonsense man. Several times he was known to have clashed with top civil servants because he became too "inquisitive" for their shady deeds. The new junior minister questioned every move in the Ministry and sometimes even clashed openly with his minister when he attempted to question certain matters.

Wooing the students

This time the government was already entangled in what seemed a nasty row with the FBC students after the 1977 booing and demonstration against the President at a convocation ceremony. Akibo-Betts was determined to bridge the gap between the students and government. In a masterpiece stroke of public relations and political exhibition, the new junior minister became the darling boy of FBC students. He became the first APC minister to address the students since the disgrace of the President in January 1977. The new junior minister organised several fund-raising functions and donations for the beleaguered university and many students were able to receive grants through these funds. To help raise these funds, Mr. Akibo-Betts forcibly and personally taxed several hundred Lebanese businessmen in Freetown and threatened them with "serious" actions if they did not pay up. By this method, while he became even more popular with the students than any single or collective minister or party, Akibo-Betts began making more enemies for himself

and digging what senior civil servants saw as his political grave. "This boy will not last", civil servants vowed, "he cannot destroy this system."

Mr. Akibo-Betts was not deaf to these criticisms. To him, he had a task to perform, he must prove himself and clean up the country's rottenness and corruption. But the former minister crashed headlong when later he was moved to the Ministry of Finance and unearthed first the Voucher-gate scandal and later Squandergate, which involved top-ranking civil servants. If it were not in a country where only one man is everything, the two exposés would have tumbled and smashed the entire government and its civil service. This was Mr. Akibo-Betts' "mistake", if it is the right word. He stumbled into too many enemies in a single effort genuinely to clean up a society which is crumbling, not so much by external factors, as by the greed of a vice-ridden leadership. The trouble was not that Mr. Akibo-Betts got things wrong or was incompetent. He was often admirably lucid and honest when most of his colleagues would be scurrying for banalities. But the former minister's latest political disgrace has come at a time when he mistakenly thought the reading on the political barometer was still the same as before.

Too sharp for comfort

He failed to sense that his political outbursts and investigative flairs were becoming too acid for even those whose shoulders he could once count on comfortably to lean on. In other words, it became clear, and rather shockingly, that even among the country's leadership, Mr. Akibo-Betts was a political embarrassment. Nevertheless, the truth is that too many pressures were being put on President Stevens to kick out the former minister since the recent Squandergate scandal, which the authorities conceded had involved Le40m. diverted from the Consolidated Fund through a neatly orchestrated racket which operated within the individual ministries involving top civil servants. The pressures on the President may not only have come from Lebanese and Indian businessmen who are always in the centre of Sierra Leone's financial scandals, but an equal amount may also have come from the top echelon of civil servants and

corporation executives whose houses were known to have been raided at the discovery of the scandals and were found to be containing cartons of five and ten leone notes, running into several thousands. In spite of these pressures, President Stevens may still change his mind, if he cares to. After all, he should know that even in a family, you cannot always have everyone being, for example, a thief; there are bound to be one or two who are honest. Or if everyone rode in a Mercedes Benz, at least one would go for a less luxurious car. This is apparently the case for Mr. Akibo-Betts. President Stevens surely cannot risk getting rid of the former junior minister, however tasteless his gaffes may have been.

On the other hand, if the idea is to throw him out of government then the political miscalculations could be many and their repercussions could hit equally hard. There should be no mistake about this. This time, Mr. S. I. Koroma may be less enthusiastic to support Mr. Akibo-Betts' attempt to return to Parliament, not because of choice but because of understandable reasons. This, nevertheless, should not be allowed to be exploited by the Vouchergate and Squandergate culprits.

CSO: 4700/1484

FINANCE MINISTER PRESENTS BUDGET SPEECH

AB301825 Paris AFP in English 1739 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] Freetown, 30 Jun (AFP)--Sierra Leone is threatened with financial collapse from "an economic and financial crisis of considerable dimensions," and a drastic change in government policies is needed, Finance Minister Salia Jusu-Sheriff warned parliament today in his budget speech.

Mr Jusu-Sheriff, a chartered accountant who held four key ministries before becoming leader of the opposition, returned to government at the last elections at the invitation of President Siaka Stevens.

In his 40-minute speech broadcast live on radio and television, the finance minister painted a picture of the "grimmiest prospects for our economic well-being." Total expenditure was estimated at 480 million leones against revenue plus grants of 243.3 million leones, leaving an "alarming" deficit of 236.7 million leones (one dollar equals 1.25 leones), he said.

Mr Jusu-Sheriff said that "the combination of declining production, growing fiscal deficits, rising public sector indebtedness to the banking system, balance of payments deterioration and rapid accumulation of arrears" risked bringing on "financial collapse, if timely action is not taken."

Declining export prices, rising import prices and the adverse effect of the world economic situation generally had aggravated the destabilisation of the economy, the finance minister said, and he added, "our economic and financial situation calls for a drastic change in the direction of government policies."

Mr Jusu-Sheriff said "we cannot continue along the same path, it is my considered opinion that risks of continuous economic deterioration are so serious that extraordinary measures are necessary.

"Succeeding years have witnessed the building of a structure of increasing expenditures upon a fragile revenue base."

Mr Jusu-Sheriff outlined "an effective programme" requiring "concerted action in several areas," such as the restoration of financial stability and fiscal discipline, eventual resumption of economic growth, increase in

productive investment and growing employment opportunities, and continued welfare of the people particularly the lower income group in the towns and rural areas.

Government, Mr Jusu-Sheriff went on, "will take firm steps to discourage extra-budgetary expenditures in the fiscal year 1982-83. He appealed to his government colleagues to scrutinise and prune public spending on contracts and purchases, foreign travel, remittances to embassies, provinces, departments and institutions within the city, purchase of equipment, supplies and fuel, purchase, maintenance and storage of vehicles, and employment practices.

Meanwhile, in the recognition that the budget deficit could not be financed through traditional borrowing, Mr Jusu-Sheriff said he was "going back to the drawing board to produce a more realistic set of estimates and produce a meaningful set of policy measures in due course.

CSO: 4700/1490

REPORTAGE ON INQUIRY INTO AGGETT DEATH

Affidavits from Detainees

[Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 22 Jun 82 p 3]

[Article by Sandra Lieberum]

[Text]

THIRTEEN affidavits from detainees and former detainees were yesterday handed to the court hearing the inquiry into the death in detention of Dr Neil Aggett. Counsel for the Aggett family submitted that the affidavits showed that the security police had impaired Dr Aggett's mental and physical health.

Yesterday was the ninth day of the inquiry. Dr Aggett's parents were not present due to illness.

The inquiry adjourned on Wednesday last week to allow counsel for the Aggett family time to submit all the affidavits from detainees and former detainees, so that the court would give a ruling on whether or not to allow a certain line of cross-examination by counsel for the family, Mr G Bizos.

The line of questioning concerns complaints made by detainees to the inspector of the detainees, Mr A Mouton, and the way in which complaints were

investigated by Sergeant Aletta Blom.

He took an affidavit from Dr Aggett fourteen hours before his death. Counsel for the family had submitted it was possible his interrogators were informed of the complaint and he was further assaulted until he thought to himself: "Can I continue to live under the conditions which I have complained about and about which nothing has been done, or should it all end?"

Mr Bizos argued that although the Security Police were obliged to maintain Dr Aggett in good health, both in body and in mind, "and to ensure that at the end of his detention he would be released with his physical and mental health unimpaired, they failed to do so by subjecting him to unlawful treatment and failing to ensure that his complaints were timeously and properly dealt with.

Mr Bizos said the affidavits fell into four categories, those who knew Dr Aggett before his detention, and those who had contact with

him during his detention. The third category complained of their own ill-treatment at the hands of the Security Police at John Vorster Square, Kempton Park, Protea and Vereeniging.

In the fourth category were those who had experience of lodging complaints against their interrogators and thereafter being confronted by the people they had complained about and almost forced to withdraw the complaints.

"When all these statements are taken together, there is a similarity in the nature of the treatment administered and a pattern of ill-treatment emerges."

"There are physical assaults, which vary in intensity, frequency and extent, but generally follow a similar pattern.

"This is coupled with a deliberate humiliation of the detainee by making him undress, laughing and sneering at him, abusing him, humiliating him, attacking his genitals either physically or by reference to them."

"Some of the affidavits make reference to long periods of sleep deprivation, of standing, of being forced to perform strenuous exercise whilst being subjected to assault, being hooded, being subjected to electric shocks, being slapped, punched, kicked, hit with various objects and threatened with serious bodily harm or even in some cases with death."

Mr Bizos alleged that from the affidavits it showed that the Security Police knew when

detainees complained about them. They further showed that the Security Police would often confront the detainee and attempt to force him to withdraw his complaint.

He said that from the statement the names that emerged frequently were Whitehead, Carr, Schalk and Cronwright.

Mr Bizos asked the court to admit these statements which "disclose the futility of complaints of ill-treatment because of the

ability of the security police to frustrate, discourage and in fact intimidate detainees who had made such complaints."

This would enable Mr Bizos to cross examine the inspector of detainees regarding the attitude of detainees other than Dr Aggett's complaint of ill-treatment.

The magistrate, Mr P A J Kotze, will rule on the admissibility of the statements today.

No Proof Exists for 'Hang Theory'

THE legal representative of the Minister of Police, the South African Police and the Railway Police, Mr P Schabert says that the admissibility of 13 statements by detainees will probably be a waste of the Inquest Court's time.

From the statements, it is evident that there is no single specific team with a particular way of investigation who is responsible for interrogation.

He submitted yesterday that at the time of Dr Aggett's death, 57 people were in detention. Of these, 50 were detained in connection with the same investigation. But they were investigated by various people, of whom some had no contact with Dr Aggett.

He submitted that the court had been told by a former detainee, Mr M Smithers, who is banned, that he saw Dr Aggett being assaulted on January 25. He could not identify the policeman.

Three policemen

were, in fact interrogating Dr Aggett in a different part of the building, but their names were not mentioned by the detainee who complained of ill-treatment.

Four of the statements were made by detainees who had made no complaints of any nature against the Security Police.

Mr Schabert called the court's attention to the fact that it had to determine whether Dr Aggett's death was brought about by an act or omission on the part of any person.

He felt there was a consensus of opinion that Dr Aggett had died from hanging. Counsel for the family had raised "a grotesque red herring" with the theory that Dr Aggett had been hanged while unconscious. The court also had to consider the reason why he had wanted to commit suicide.

"From the statement, there is nothing to substantiate the theory that he was unconscious

when he was hanged."

Mr Schabert argued that there was no actual evidence before the court that Dr Aggett was inhibited in making any statements, because he feared that such statements would lead to redress.

"Evidence of facts, similar to the fact in issue, does not prove the occurrence of the fact or the inference of the fact," said Mr Schabert.

He said no system of investigation emerged from the affidavits, nor was there a single team of interrogators who always acted in the same way. The link counsel for the family sought to establish, did in fact not exist.

It was true that the same person was in charge of 155 men, doing various duties — but he was at no time present at interrogations.

Mr Schabert argued that there was nothing in the affidavits to indicate that Dr Aggett was impaired mentally and physically by his treatment at the hands of the Security Police.

Johannesburg, THE CITIZEN in English 23 Jun 82 p 2

[Article by Sandra Lieberum]

[Text]

Mr P A J Kotze, the magistrate hearing the inquest into the death in detention of Dr Neil Aggett, told the court yesterday that while he had no intention of suppressing any information of value, he also had no intention of becoming virtually a judicial commission, to hear issues relating to anything other than the issue on which he had to make a finding.

He reminded the inquest court that the issue upon which a finding had to be made was whether any act or omission on the part of any person had contributed to the death of Dr Aggett.

What was relevant to the issue was therefore the circumstances and cause of Dr Aggett's death.

Yesterday at the tenth day of the inquiry when Mr Kotze gave his ruling on the admissibility of various statements which had been handed to the court.

Admissible

The statements from various psychiatrists were ruled admissible as were the statements from eight detainees and former detainees.

Affidavits relating to Dr Aggett's regard to trade unions and his work were ruled inadmissible on the grounds of being irrelevant to the circumstances of his death.

Among the eight statements from detainees and former detainees are those of Mr Keith Coleman and Dr Elizabeth Floyd. Dr

Floyd has been present at the inquest every day and has sat with Mrs Jill Burger of Pretoria, Dr Aggett's sister.

Called

The magistrate said that the people purported to have made the statements, including any still detained, would be called to court to testify and to verify the content of the statements which would then be admitted as evidence.

It was submitted yesterday to the Inspector of Detainees for the Transvaal and Free State, Mr A Mouton, that although he heard complaints from detainees, he was helpless to do anything on their behalf.

The submission was made by Mr G Bizos SC, counsel for the Aggett family, during cross-examination of Mr Mouton, a retired magistrate with 45 years service with the Department of Justice. He has held the position of Inspector of Detainees for the past four years.

Mr Mouton could not deny that his work was to make reports directly to the Minister in relation to complaints and requests conveyed to him during his visit at 21-day periods to persons being held under Section Six of the Terrorism Act.

Better

Mr Bizos has submitted to the Inquest Court that Dr Aggett may have felt it was better to end it all than to live under conditions which were unpleasant and about which noth-

ing was done in spite of complaints.

The court heard from Mr Mouton yesterday that where detainees had requested special food this had been complied with.

One man asked for porridge for breakfast, another asked for milk as he did not drink tea or coffee, and a third wanted his hair cut.

Mr Mouton passed these requests on to the relevant authorities and the one detainee received his milk, the second had porridge for breakfast and the third was taken for a haircut.

Mr Mouton was cross-examined by Mr P Schabor, for the Minister of Police, the South African Police, and the Railway Police.

Visit

He was being cross-examined with special regard to his visits to the detainees whose statements had been admitted and who would be called to testify.

Mr Mouton told the court: "I never allow a policeman or a security officer to be present during any interview with a detainee."

He also inspected the detainees' cells. He saw Dr Aggett on January 22 and had what he termed "an amiable conversation with him."

He explained to Dr Aggett that if he had been assaulted he would like to know about it and what he was told was confidential.

Mr Mouton went through his interviews with the persons whom the court was still to call to testify. He saw Mr Thabo Lerumo on a number of occasions. He was told: "I'm treated well, I have no complaints. The food is good. But I do not drink tea or coffee. I would like milk instead".

On December 19 the same detainee complained that he had been taken to Sandton where a certain Malherbe put a chain around his neck and said he would die if he did not tell the truth.

A mathematics lecturer from the University of the Witwatersrand, Mr Ismail Momoniat, was also one of the detainees he had visited on a number of occasions.

The detainee had a radio in his cell. He told him: "The security police have intimidated me and have given me a few slaps already."

Mr P Naidoo was detained at Vereeniging and was visited by Mr Mouton. At the first visit he said he was receiving only brown bread and coffee for breakfast and he would like porridge instead.

When he visited him on February 25 he said: "I now get porridge for breakfast in addition to brown bread."

The chief complaint by detainee Mr Shirish Nanabhai was that he did not eat pork otherwise the food was satisfactory. He was in detention at Norwood.

Mr J Ngwenya complained on December 11 as follows: "I was beaten up on the 17 November 1981, but I do not want to lay a charge or say anything about it."

Dr Elizabeth Floyd was also seen by Mr Mouton. She told him she suffered from arthritis and wanted to go to the dentist because she had toothache.

On January 28 when he visited her for the third time she said "I have seen a dentist and a doctor. The food is satisfactory and adequate".

The fourth time he saw her was for four hours at the Johannesburg Hospital to which she had been admitted on February 6 after being told by her family of the death of Dr Aggett. She had been in detention at Hillbrow.

She told him: "I am feeling very depressed as a result of Dr Aggett's death. One could say he was my husband although we were not legally married."

The inquest continues today.

REPORTAGE ON SACC CONFERENCE IN BOSMONT

High Divorce, Crime Rate

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 22 Jun 82 p 8

[Article by Jill de Villiers]

[Text] **SOUTH Africa, which claims to be one of the most Christian countries in the world, holds records for some of the most unChristian phenomena of our time.**

Delegates to the South African Council of Churches conference were told this yesterday by Professor Nico Smith, the controversial Dutch Reformed theologian who moved to a Black Pretoria congregation from his former post at the Stellenbosch Ned Geref Kerk seminary.

Prof Smith said South Africa had among the highest rates of divorce, alcohol consumption, murder,

rape and motor accidents in the world.

"But most painful and shameful of all, South Africa consists of a society tense with disharmonious and irreparable relationships and harbours one of the most divided Christian bodies of the world.

"It is a country in which fellow-Christians, because of the colour of their skin, are not allowed to enter many church buildings."

Prof Smith said the Church had a responsibility to guide people towards a change of attitude. It had to confront society continuously with what it (the Church) knew was right and wrong, good

and bad.

"The Church must not align itself too closely to any group. It must keep itself free to criticise and expose any instances of deprivation, decay and corruption."

Prof Smith said the Church as a whole must become emotionally moved by and involved with the suffering and needs of the people.

"It is sad to think so many South African Churches are concerned only with the spiritual needs of the people. These Churches are not concerned about a political policy which removes needy and suffering victims of

society from their homes and forces them to move to far-off homelands.

"South African Churches must persuade their congregations to change intellectually, to break free from the snare of political ideology.

"Our real problem in South Africa lies in the hearts and minds of men. Our political obsessions have outstripped our moral responsibilities.

"If South Africa is to survive, the Church must help the inhabitants to change their minds and attitudes," Prof Smith said. —

Political Obsession 'Has Outstripped Morals'

DR NICO Smith, former Ned Geref Kerk minister of Stellenbosch, says the old pattern of categorising humankind into groupings will have to be undone.

Speaking at the annual national conference of the South African Council of Churches in Bosmont, Johannesburg, yesterday, Dr Smith who is

now with the Ned Geref Kerk of Africa, echoed the words of Einstein and put them in the South African context: "Our real problem in South Africa is in the hearts and minds of men. It is not solely a problem of politics, but of ethics. Our political obsessions have outstripped our morals and we cannot call back the

harm which has been done by our political ideology.

"We can, if South Africa is to survive, help its inhabitants to change their minds and attitudes."

The time for make or break, confirming the unity of the church, has arrived. The fact that the church is incapable of abolishing the political order of the day, does not absolve her of her responsibility to work towards change of mind and racial attitudes, he said.

He said that in South Africa, almost every problem of our present world was represented, often in a particularly painful macro-format.

"Although South Africa claims to be a Christian country, it holds records of un-Christian phenomena, and disharmonious relationships," he added.

Many Christians, because of the colour of

their skin, are to this day refused entrance to many church buildings.

The church should not associate herself too strongly with any particular group in society if she wishes to move people towards moral change in her purpose of bringing people from various societies in South Africa together, he said.

He added that the concept of separation in this country had penetrated the minds of the people to a frightening extent. Deeply rooted emotions of current ideological thinking should be neutralised and be replaced with emotions of compassion, love and friendliness.

"The real problem in South Africa lies with attitudes, with the way people look at each other and respond differently to each other because of the colour of their skin," he said.

Not only the global structures, but also the hearts of men should be changed.

Responding to a question by the Rev L Tolliver from America, Dr Smith discussed his role as a White minister in a Black community.

"It is essential to recognise my task as a servant of the people of the community through listening to and understanding their problems", he said.

Bishop Desmond Tutu praised the committed theology of people such as Dr Smith, adding that there was no holding back an Afrikaner who has been "converted" to brotherly thinking.

He asked Dr Smith what could be done towards the conversion of the Afrikaner. Dr Smith replied that the Afrikaner should be taught to accept and acknowledge Blacks as human beings.

Evil of Apartheid--Tutu

APARTHEID should be condemned as being un-Christian, Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches (SACC), said in Johannesburg yesterday.

"I would want no part of a faith which sanctions such a system," he said. "Apartheid is totally evil, unbiblical and un-Christian."

Speaking at the annual national conference of the SACC Bishop Tutu said Christianity taught that men should not manipulate others or treat them as beings without feelings.

In this country the migratory labour system and race classification did just that.

The Dutch Reformed

Church had continually avoided contact with the SACC. Bishop Tutu believed that no significant change could happen in South Africa unless the DRC were involved. Yet the DRC continually rebuffed any approach made by the SACC.

"We will continue holding out the hand of fellowship, but they must condemn apartheid outright," he said.

Bishop Tutu said that the Black community had accused the SACC of delaying the revolution, while the Government looked on it as an enemy.

The SACC was indeed the enemy of injustice, oppression and exploitation. "Unrest will remain endemic until we

deal with the crucial issue, which is political power-sharing for all the inhabitants of South Africa."

Bishop Tutu recommended four points for consideration by the Prime Minister, namely a common citizenship for all South Africans in an undivided South Africa; abolition of the pass laws, detention without trial and banning orders; stopping all forced population removals; and instituting a uniform education system.

A commitment to dismantling apartheid and the establishment of a democratic and non-racial South Africa was all that was needed to avoid "an alternative too ghastly to contemplate," Bishop Tutu said.

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 23 Jun 82 p 9

[Article by Jill de Villiers]

[Text]

BISHOP Desmond Tutu announced yesterday he had decided to return the gift of R14 000 which he received on his appointment as general-secretary to the South African Council of Churches in 1978.

Speaking at a press conference at the annual national conference of the SACC in Bosmont, Bishop Tutu said he had received the gift from an anonymous donor via the previous general-secretary, Mr John Rees.

The president of the SACC, the Rev Peter Storey, said money was to have been used towards the building of a house for Bishop Tutu. The gift had been accepted in good faith. The story of the gift had broken at a particularly sensitive time for the SACC.

Mr Storey said the gift to Bishop Tutu had been linked with the SACC's refusal to bring charges against Mr Rees. This was a reference to evidence during the trial of Mr Elphas Mbatha, a bookkeeper of the SACC in the Johannesburg Regional Court in October last year. Mr Mbatha was acquitted.

Bishop Tutu said it was believed he had been bought off by Mr Rees. As a result of the pressure the questions about the gift exercised, he had decided to return the money to Mr Rees, who would in turn return it to the unknown donor "somewhere in Europe."

Bishop Tutu admitted that he had already used the

money, but had borrowed money to enable him to return the gift. He had received two cheques which were drawn from Mr Rees' building society accounts.

Mr Storey said the SACC did not believe that either Bishop Tutu or Mr Rees had acted improperly concerning this matter. The decision to return the gift was entirely the decision of Bishop Tutu.

Bishop Tutu said the only reason for the return of the gift lay in the "flack relating to the matter".

The SACC felt that the decision to appoint the Eloff Commission to investigate the finances of the SACC and subsequently all work relating to the council, had been entirely a political decision.

The commission will investigate and report on the workings of the SACC and how and for what purpose the council decides to dispose of money and assets.

Mr Storey said he was not aware of any parallel in recent history where the government of a Western-orientated country, which claimed Christianity, had decided to investigate the Church.

Concerning the matter of the Eloff Commission, Mr Storey said church leaders had declined to respond individually in an effort to indicate the unity of the SACC. A joint statement had subsequently been issued.

The inquiry will only begin in August or September because of delays due to research into the accounts of the SACC.

SACC Hits at Visa Refusals to Delegates

THE Government's refusal to issue visas to fraternal delegates to the annual conference of the South African Council of Churches constituted a serious infringement on the freedom of religion in this country, the Rev Peter Storey, president of the SACC said yesterday.

Speaking at the Press conference, Mr Storey, said that the council cherished the fellowship of other churches throughout the world.

"The Government's refusal to allow such fellowship could only be seen as a symptom of fear in the eyes of the world and also as a sign of unwillingness to expose the realities of our society to others."

The Christian Church knew no boundaries of religion and politicians should have no authority in the lives of Christians, he said.

The number of visas refused to delegates to the conference was probably the highest number refused up to date. Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the SACC, said although Mr Heunis, Minister of Internal Affairs, had assured him that he would give instructions for visas to be issued "with dispatch", five female delegates from Germany had been refused visas.

Two delegates from Canada and one from the US had also been refused visas.

One of the most prominent African church leaders, the Rev John Gatu, a Presbyterian minister, was refused a visa. Mr Gatu, of Kenya is a central committee member of the World

Council of Churches.

Mr Storey described Mr Gatu as "a deeply compassionate and understanding man". He has previously been on two visits to South Africa and had constantly pleaded for reconciliation.

Professor Robert Barbour of the University of Aberdeen, representing the Church of Scotland and the British Council of Churches, spoke about the concern of the British churches with all churches in South Africa.

He stressed that they did not want to interfere in ways not wanted by South Africa. Both the BCC and the WCC were concerned about theological discussions in this country, but would only interfere as far as the sister churches in South Africa believed was right.

The Church of Scotland, he said, was anxious for dialogue with South African churches involving all population groups. Thus also with all the members of the Dutch Reformed Churches.

The Rev Nicole Fisher, head of the Presbyterian National Church of Geneva and a member of the World Council of Churches, said her church would not accept that apartheid could be founded on Calvinist doctrine.

She said that unless the DRC took a clear stand against apartheid, the Church in Geneva would have to break her ties with the DRC in South Africa.

DEFENSE FORCES' ABILITY TO COPE WITH REVOLUTIONARY FORCES REPORTED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 1, 3-5 June 82 [Five part article]

[1 Jun 82 pp 12, 13]

[Part one by Andrew Walker entitled: "We Have the Means and Will To Win"]

[Text]

Can South Africa's defence forces cope with the revolutionary warfare of Swapo and the ANC? How are hostilities in southern Africa expected to develop? How is the SADF changing to meet new demands? Is there hope for peace? These are vital questions facing all South Africans. In this five-part series starting today Andrew Walker of The Star reports on exclusive interviews with South Africa's defence chiefs which took place over several weeks recently.

Tomorrow: the "Savimbi factor." [Part two. Not available]

South Africa's military chiefs expect an escalation of insurgent attacks on South Africa, and say it is possible conventional warfare raids could be launched against the country.

The Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, and the Chief of the SADF, General Constand Viljoen, told The Star that South Africans must expect an increase in terrorist operations in the next five

years.

The generals revealed that while they did not expect a full-scale conventional war to be launched against the Republic in the foreseeable future, they did not rule out the possibility of conventional-styled raids being used in conjunction with "terrorist" tactics.

Such small-scale conventional thrusts would be used for their "propaganda value" by South Africa's adversaries.

However, South Africa was ready to

meet these threats, as well as the unlikely possibility of a full-scale conventional war involving tanks and aircraft.

They believed such a conventional threat was unlikely at the moment because of South Africa's military preparedness.

Speaking about how they saw the conflict in southern Africa developing in the future, they described how the new call-up measures played a big part in their planning to combat the expected escalation of the

ANC war.

The "area defence" scheme to be introduced will make the Republic "a very tough nut to crack," said General Viljoen. At the moment the terrorist onslaught was in its infancy, but he predicted a step-up.

"They will certainly attack South Africa in the terrorist role. We must be prepared.

Asked about the ability of the SADF to combat such an escalation, General Viljoen said the experience obtained

by the country's Defence Force in Namibia would prove invaluable.

"I always say that we will have to build a monument to SWA for the experience our Defence Force has got from that area, right from our commanders from the lowest level to the highest level."

How did he expect the conflict in southern Africa to develop?

"We have one very great factor in our favour — the military strength of South Africa. It is many times greater than that of any previous country (involved in a war) in southern Africa."

This military might would play a huge part in determining the strategy used against South Africa.

"I think there is a development in the conventional line on our border states. If you add up the conventional forces of these states they probably have more tanks and more aircraft and more anti-aircraft capability than the total strength of South

Africa.

"But numbers do not make an efficient fighting force. For them to act combined would be very difficult," said General Viljoen.

The Minister of Defence held no specific fears for a conventional assault.

"We would hammer them as never before," said General Malan.

Why did he not expect a full-scale conventional war against South Africa?

"I doubt whether they would be thinking of that because cost-effectiveness is the main factor. It is going to hammer them to a great extent if they should come in with a conventional war at this stage.

"I am talking about their masters. I am talking about Russia and not about the African states because they have not got the material means to do it in any case and they have not got the development to manufacture and maintain highly sophisticated armaments."

Speaking about Russia's part in the southern African conflict, the Minister said he believed the USSR regarded the next five years as being a most important period.

"You have got to accept that they are following the domino strategy in southern Africa, chopping states one by one — Angola, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, with their sights set on SWA with the ultimate objective being the Republic of South Africa.

"Depending on the success they reach with SWA sooner or later they will come for South Africa. I personally believe the communists are very impressed with the progress they have made in southern Africa in the last 10 years."

If this was their analysis in the "revolutionary context," then General Malan said he doubted very much whether any attempt would be made to move into a conventional war-

fare stage.

"But they can always use conventional in conjunction with the revolutionary style."

Conventional warfare arms had been pre-positioned in some of South Africa's bordering states. For example, the Minister estimated that between them Angola and Mozambique had a total of about 530 communist-manufactured tanks.

"Our preparedness will probably determine whether they will try."

He said it would be a mistake not to be prepared for a conventional attack.

Would a conventional conflict draw foreign powers into southern Africa?

"I doubt it but it might. We will solve our problems locally — do not worry about that. We will be the victors. I can assure you that there can be no doubt whatsoever that this is the case. We have got the will, the means, the manpower and the necessary legislation to provide manpower for victory," said General Malan.

'Total Victory After Five Years'

Speaking in an exclusive interview with The Star, General Viljoen said he expects sound developments towards solving what he termed the ideological conflict situation in South Africa.

In five years he sees the SADF playing a role of "maintaining the peace to cool off all the different political feelings and ill feelings and the bad intentions of the communists, so that there can be peaceful evolution and co-existence."

He revealed that he expects black Africa to eventually reject Russian communism in much the same way as it has been rejected from Egypt.

Asked about how he saw the future of hostilities in the sub-continent, General Viljoen said: "This is a bit of crystal-ball gazing, but I would say that within the next five years there

could certainly be an escalation and then a de-escalation. I expect victory after five years."

"When I say victory I do not mean a military victory. I mean total victory."

He saw this being achieved through two main causes: efforts to resolve political problems in both South Africa and Namibia, and an end to the Russian influence in black Africa.

"We should not argue about this — I think it is a fact that we have a lot of politically unsolved problems. But the important thing is that I believe our politicians are aware of the mood to solve the conflict."

"I think the Government and the black political leaders in South Africa or in South West Africa are very much aware of the importance of solving this ideological conflict," he said.

The talks between the Prime Minister, Mr

P W Botha and Dr Kenneth Kaunda, "America's involvement in the SWA solution and the effort inside South Africa for political solutions," and many other factors, meant that one could expect "sound development in solving the problems in the next couple of years."

General Viljoen said he expected Russia to step up the conflict in the sub-continent. But eventually communist influence would be rejected by Africa.

"Africa will eventually see through the intentions of Russia. I do not think Africa at this stage believes what we are saying about Russia.

"But in the next few years this will probably come true. Because there has been the intervention in Afghanistan, there has been the Polish situation, the sudden interest in the Falklands crisis, etc.

"Slowly but certainly Africa will start seeing through Russia. "

Politically, black Africa's eyes will open, said the general.

"This will happen when Africa sees the effects of themisery that is brought to Africa by the Russians.

"When I say misery take for example the fact she brought in arms, no food, ammunition, no drugs.

"Black Africa will see through this and will realise that a new, foreign ideology is being introduced here, one which is completely different to the traditional, happy way of African life.

"Some of them will realise that in their strive for Uhuru they did not get what they wanted. They got something completely different, something much worse than what they had before, the troubles that they had before."

If there was a peaceful solution in Namibia which does not favour Swapo or Russia, Swapo will probably carry on the fight supported by Russia, said General Viljoen.

"But it is often said that a terrorist can be compared to a freshwater fish in the sea--it cannot last."

With such a peaceful settlement in Namibia, however, "the Russians would not have the power to succeed.

"I think the same goes for the NAC. I do not think all the ANC supporters are necessarily pro-ussia. I do not think the blacks in South Africa or in Africa are pro-Russian.

"But unfortunately the lead elements are very much pro-ussia, and, therefore, totally supported by the Russian communists."

The Powers Behind the Armed Forces

General Magnus Malan was appointed Minister of Defence in October 1980 following a brilliant military career. General Malan (52) matriculated in 1948 at Dr Danie Craven's Physical Training Brigade in Kimberley. In April 1950 he joined the SADF as a cadet. By the age of 44 he was chief of the South African Defence Force.

During his military career he successfully completed 11 courses, including a Regular Command and General Staff Officers' course in the United States in 1962-63. Among his milestone command posts were Officer Commanding SWA Command, OC of the Military Academy, OC Western Province Command and Chief of the SADF.

He has been awarded six

decorations and medals, including the Star of South Africa. General Malan is married with three children.

General Constand Viljoen (46) — Chief of the SADF. He graduated with a BSc (military) degree from Pretoria University in 1955 after joining the Defence Force as a candidate officer on February 4 1953.

He became a Lieutenant in 1956, a captain in 1958, major in 1961, commandant in 1964, colonel in 1968, brigadier in 1970, major-general in 1975, lieutenant-general in 1976 when he was appointed Chief of the Army, and was appointed as full general on October 7 1980, when he became Chief of the SADF.

General Viljoen is married with five children.

[3 Jun 82 p 19]

[Part three by Andrew Walker and James Freeman: "The New Shape of the SA Army"]

[Text]

A bigger Permanent Force; adequate reserves of trained Citizen Force and Commando members available for call-up; more sophisticated weaponry; non-whites being involved in South Africa's war effort — this is how the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, sees the SADF of the near future.

It is a force which he believes will have to deal with increased insurgent attacks but which is unlikely to be called upon to cross swords in a full-scale conventional war.

Major points made by General

Malan in an exclusive interview with The Star include:

- Reservists will not be called up unless needed.

"If you do not need them, leave them alone," he said.

- "The attack is not against whites — it is against all South Africans." Blacks could be called upon to take part in the defence of black areas.

- Arms have been stockpiled in Mozambique and Angola for use in the event of a conventional assault on South Africa. The Minister estimates the two countries have about 260 communist-manufactured tanks

each.

- Such a conventional assault is possible but unlikely.

- The SADF is confident of meeting any military threat against South Africa.

- The SADF has changed greatly in recent years. "It is more mobile, better trained and better motivated."

- Pre-emptive strikes will be carried out deep into any territory "if it is unavoidable. We will go as far as we have to to defend our peoples."

- The arms embargo has promoted great technological development in South Africa. Not only in the armaments industry but also in many areas of the private sector. "The

embargo has produced more factors in our favour than against us."

● Swapo has been hard-hit in military operations.

"They are suffering to a very great extent."

● The total solution in Namibia lies on the political and not the military front.

● Planning for major armaments and finance for the SADF must be made for the next decade.

● Raids such as the recent incursion into Namibian farming areas could be staged by Swapo in response to major South African raids.

"They are trying to improve their image. They will try to do it every time we knock them down."

Referring to sabotage incidents in South Africa, such as the Sasol blasts, General Malan said these were the "Second Front."

"It could grow in intensity."

To combat this problem, the SADF needed manpower.

"We are prepared and ready and when the time comes we can meet it."

While needing more manpower to deal with this "Second Front," the SADF was aware of the dangers of making men spend too much time in uniform, said the General.

"You can affect the economy... and the individual by over-calling him up like in situations where they had to spend six months out of 12 in the forces."

So the SADF is happy with the arrangements it has to get sufficient manpower to carry out its tasks. For the moment.

In future years General Malan envisages "getting other population groups involved to a greater extent."

This would depend on the situation in individual military areas.

"This is because each and every commando has a different operational task. Depending on the operational task you include other population groups."

"If you have, let us say, a group of black people living in the area, who is going to defend them? They should be voluntarily involved too because the attack is not against whites — it is against all South Africans."

Military chiefs expect an escalation of the insurgency war. To meet this the new call-up legislation will make an estimated 800 000 extra men available for call-up. [photo not reproduced]

'There is No Military Solution for Namibia'

There can be no final military solution in Namibia, says the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan.

The solution depends on the "international political battlefield," he told The Star.

Asked if it would be possible to destroy Swapo militarily, he said Swapo had taken great punishment at the hands of the SADF. But "this type of revolutionary war can be won finally only on the political battlefield. I am not talking about the party political field, but the international field."

At the same time, no country in southern Africa had lost militarily to insurgent forces.

"Take Rhodesia, Angola and Mozambique. They never lost the military struggle. They lost politically."

Security forces in Rhodesia could have carried on fighting indefinitely, said the Minister.

Bishop Abel Muzorewa, the Prime Minister of Zimbabwe-Rhodesia, went to the Lancaster House talks looking for peace, said General

Malan.

"Mugabe went there for victory. Mugabe got his victory, the Bishop got his peace."

General Malan said he could see little in common between the pre-independence bush war in Zimbabwe and South Africa's situation.

The terrain of the two countries, their military and economic power and populations were vastly different.

The SADF has previously announced that it found Zimbabwean foodstuffs during raids on Swapo camps.

General Malan said "no other evidence has yet been found of further support."

General Constand Viljoen, head of the SADF, believes the conventional brigade being trained by North Koreans in Zimbabwe has been formed with South Africa in mind.

Could the purpose of this brigade be for use against any further uprising by Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zipra forces?

No, said General Viljoen. He said Zipra

had a strong terrorist capability, but there would be no point in forming a conventional warfare brigade for the objective of taking on terrorist forces.

"Now what would be the reason for creating a conventional brigade? Against Mozambique? I do not think so. Against Zipra? I do not think so.

"They can have only one interest, and that is south," he said.

Arms Embargo on SA Shows Benefits

The arms embargo against South Africa has resulted in more benefits than disadvantages for the country, says the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan.

Not only has the arms embargo resulted in a rapid increase in the country's arms-producing capabilities, but it has also had the side-effects of stimulating development in industry.

General Malan said had it not been for the embargo, "it would not have been necessary for South Africa to consider African ties because you would have had your commercial and other ties with Europe and South America or wherever."

"We always thought of Britain and Europe as being the ties and future of southern Africa. But through Africa is probably the correct way that we will be able to

achieve and succeed here in southern Africa," said General Malan.

South Africa's arms-producing industry — which includes artillery pieces, armoured vehicles, missile strike craft and a wide variety of infantry weapons and ammunition — has resulted in benefits for the private industrial sector, said the General.

For example, he spoke of the advancements made in electronics for the production of sophisticated weaponry.

"It is developed in the arms industry and then fed through to the private industries."

Asked about how he saw the SADF of the future, General Malan said there were two factors to be taken into consideration — manpower and weaponry. Manpower requirements had been provided for sufficiently in the short term through the new Defence Act, and plans had

been made for weaponry requirements for the next 10 years.

In setting its requirements for weaponry, the SADF looks a lot further than the Namibian border war.

"The sophistication of your weaponry is really set by your enemy.

"In southern Africa the equipment is not locally produced by African states. It is dumped by communist sources."

Planning for the production of South African weapons must be made far ahead, said the Minister.

From the time a new weapon — such as the R1 rifle — was ordered, it took five years for the first model to come off production lines for testing by the Army. It could take a further five years before it was on general issue to the Army.

So the Defence

Force is planning a decade ahead. General Malan said plans for major weaponry and finance had been made for the next 10 years. And the increasing cost of defence, said General Viljoen, head of the SADF, was one of the biggest problems facing the SADF today.

Defence costs escalated virtually day by day, said General Viljoen.

"The escalation figures for military equipment can be as much as 30 percent per annum. So if you level off your defence expenditure then you must realise that you are reducing by the price of escalation.

"And we are also reducing by the effort the war is taking. So then we have less equipment because we have to maintain a war and also pay more for the equipment: we get."

[4 Jun 82 p 10]

[Part four: "The SAAF: A Vital Defence Role"]

The South African Air Force plays a vital role in the country's

defence network — but due to a present lack of manpower it is

operating below its optimum capability, says the Chief of the SAAF, Lieutenant - General Mike Muller.

At the moment the manpower situation is "quite adequate to carry out the task at hand, but with more manpower we could improve our capability considerably," he said.

The SAAF is aiming to increase its capability steadily each year — there is no shortage of aircraft or armaments, despite the arms embargo.

In fact the Air Force presently has more aircraft than it can use. But aircraft and weapons systems are no use without the back-up system that goes with them.

Civilian jobs have drawn trained personnel away from the force, resulting in shortages in many fields.

"We are not alone in this problem. I believe air forces such as the United States Air Force have the same difficulties," said the General.

The SAAF does not have a severe shortage of pilots. But under-staffing in areas such as the Air Force's huge supply sector results in restrictions on the amount of aircraft that can be used.

Not that the SAAF is short of aircraft and staff to meet its operational requirements. It is playing a huge and probably vital role in security force actions.

The undoubted air superiority

which South Africa enjoys over the rest of the sub-continent has made itself felt in a wide array of military activities.

SAAF helicopters ferry troops directly into combat, resulting in heavy enemy casualties; transport aircraft ferry troops and supplies; ground attack fighters and interceptors have proved their worth.

Among the more publicised examples of South Africa's air power were the attacks to knock out enemy radar stations before the start of last August's Operation Protea strike against Swapo bases in Angola.

Asked about the SAAF's ability to provide effective air defence, General Muller pointed to two recent examples of South Africa's air "umbrella."

Two Mig 21 fighters said to be heading towards SADF ground forces were intercepted by Mirage fighters in southern Angola late last year. One was shot down and the other allowed to escape, said the Air Force.

When Mozambique Air Force defector Lieutenant Adriano Bomba flew his Mig 17 to South Africa, he was intercepted by two SAAF Mirages.

"The facts speak for themselves," said General Muller.

With South Africa now virtually independent from Europe in its production of aircraft armaments and spare parts, the strength of the SADF is not common knowledge.

But a United States estimate in 1980 put the SAAF as being by far the most powerful air force in Africa south of the Sahara.

The United States estimated that South Africa maintained 180 jets including 60 Mirage fighters, as well as 25 transport aircraft and 25 maritime patrol planes. The SAAF's helicopter squadrons, which play such an effective role in the terrorist war, must be added to this.

When asked if the frontline states could match this air power, General Muller said: "We must consider not Africa, but Russia."

"One must look at the fact that Russia is increasing its defence budget at an alarming rate. Look at that budget, and 40 percent of it is spent on the air branches."

The USSR produced about 2000 combat aircraft annually alone — a figure that could have an ominous bearing on southern Africa. Vast amounts of anti-aircraft missiles and guns are also being produced, said the General.

"There must be more and more equipment that is being phased out by Russia."

And these arms, obsolete though they may be in European terms, are available for Russia to deploy in territories such as Ethiopia, Afghanistan — and southern Africa.

South Africa, of course, is banned from buying arms and military aircraft on the world mar-

ket.

For the bulk of its hardware, including strike planes, South Africa can thank what the General termed "the golden '60s."

It was then that the Republic invested in the bulk of the equipment it needed to update the Air Force, including transport aircraft, fighter and strike aircraft, helicopters and significant reserves of spare parts, and licences to build aircraft.

With the following boom in the country's armaments industry, the arms embargo has become "of little more than nuisance value."

The development of the armaments industry, spurred by the embargo, has left General Muller "amazed" at what has been accomplished in some of the highly sophisticated aircraft and armaments fields.

The Air Force's ammunition, including bombs and 30 mm cannon shells, are made locally. One notable achievement was the production of the highly sophisticated air-to-air missile.

In fact, technological advancements have so changed the Air Force from the days when General Muller fought in the Korean War as a young pilot, that he now sees little in common between the old-time fighter pilot and the electronic warriors who fly modern-day interceptors.

"Our helicopter pilots more resemble the fighter pilots of World War

"working in close support of ground troops."

Apart from manpower shortages, the other main problems facing the SAAF today are rising costs and accommodation, said the General.

Despite increases in defence spending, "because of infla-

tion and escalation of costs, our buying power is coming down."

Building programmes to provide all types of accommodation for the Air Force are inadequate, he said.

With the rising cost problem, the Air Force is paying great attention to economy campaigns.

Chief of the Air Force

Lieutenant-General Mike Muller (51), Chief of the South African Air Force, was shot down while fighting in the Korean War as a 21-year-old Mustang pilot. He evaded capture for several hours before being rescued.

After joining the Permanent Force in April 1948, he trained on Tiger Moths and

Harvards, and has flown Spitfires, Mustangs, Sabres, Canberras and Buccaneers.

He was appointed Chief of the SAAF on December 1 1979.

General Muller is married with two children. He is a keen sportsman, having played rugby, tennis, squash and golf.

[5 Jun 82 p 5]

[Part five: "As Warships Battle for Control of the Falklands, the Spotlight Falls on...South Africa's Lethal Missile Prowlers of the Seas"]

No one is shooting at the South African Navy right now. But despite the fact that it is not in the forefront of a shooting war as the other armed services, the changes which the Navy has undergone in recent years are possibly more radical than those in either the Army or the Air Force.

Not only is the Navy re-equipping with new fighting vessels far removed from the old frigates which once formed its mainstay — the entire role of South Africa's naval forces has been changed dramatically.

No longer is the Navy preoccupied with protecting the Cape sea route, acting as guardian of Western interests. Vice-Admiral Ronnie Edwards, Chief of the Navy, told The Star.

Instead, it is concentrating on the naval defence of South Africa and its maritime assets.

To do so, South Africa is building a fleet of lethal missile strike craft. Seven of these little warships, each with more firepower than a World War 2 cruiser, are in service with the Navy. The construction of a Corvette squadron is planned.

Construction of missile craft represents a radical change from the Navy's former, pre-arms embargo role as an anti-submarine force designed to protect the West's merchant shipping from underwater attack.

Now upon the small Navy rests the safekeeping of South Africa's merchant ships, fishing fleets, harbours and perhaps eventually offshore oil or gas rigs.

The protection of these maritime assets is "vital to the protection of South Africa," said

Admiral Edwards.

"South Africa is in the import and export business. We conduct an island economy by which I mean the bulk of all our exports and imports is by sea. Even with Africa most of our trade is by sea."

The tragic sinking of the frigate President Kruger has emphasised the effects that the arms embargo, the West's apparent indifference to the Cape sea route, and the new role being played by the Navy have had on South African naval strategy in the '80s.

While saying the loss of the Kruger, sunk in an accidental collision, was indeed serious, Vice-Admiral Edwards said the days of the SAN frigates had been numbered for some time.

The Kruger and her sister ships — the Pretorius and the Steyn (now laid up and probably never to see operational duty again) were part of South Africa's agreed naval build-up under the Simonstown Agreement.

Vice-Admiral Edwards described how South Africa was to purchase, in terms of the agreement, 10 such frigates, along with other warships, to protect Western shipping.

But as the "winds of change" blew away South Africa's acceptability to many nations, arms embargoes were imposed. In 1977 the United Nations had outlawed the sale of all arms to South Africa.

"This was the straw that broke the camel's back. Britain had put a stop to the Simonstown Agreement. We had already adopted the attitude that the defence of the sea routes was becoming less and less important to the West.

"We decided to look after our own interests," said the Admiral.

Banned from buying modern warships, deprived of the delivery of the two submarines and two Corvettes which were under construction for the SAN in France, South Africa has moved to "diminish the role of the frigate and enhance the role of the submarine and the strike craft."

The Navy's seventh strike craft was launched in Durban at the end of March. At least four of these vessels have been built in South Africa, and, according to Jane's Fighting Ships, the other three built overseas.

Not only are they far cheaper than the frigate which once formed the basis of SA naval policy, but they are designed to play a vastly different role, Admiral Edwards said.

The old President-class frigates, which began their service with the delivery of the Kruger in 1963, were anti-submarine vessels. Their job, along with the seven sister ships

which were to have been bought, was to protect the Cape shipping against submarine attack.

So in moving away from acting as guardian of the West's interests, South Africa was already obviating the necessity of buying and maintaining costly frigates, said the Admiral.

The Kruger cost about R20 million. Today it would cost about R120 million to replace.

It is not known what the new strike craft cost, but Admiral Edwards described them as being "very cost effective" in terms of construction, maintenance costs and manpower.

And compared to their size, their firepower is awesome.

Guided missiles make up their main armament. In trials staged by the South African Navy, one missile fired at the obsolete destroyer SAS Jan van Riebeeck blasted a hole the size of a double-decker bus. The highly-maneuvrable craft are also armed with rapid-fire guns. Weighing only 450 tons and with a crew of 47, they are relatively cheap warships. By comparison, the Kruger had a complement of 203.

Despite the construction of these strike craft, the SAN is still small when compared with anything save the offering of other sub-Saharan nations.

South Africa has seven strike craft, three French Daphne Class submarines, 10 mine-sweepers, four large patrol craft and 16 harbour patrol boats as its main force, lists Jane's.

The journal says South Africa is building its fleet of missile warships up to 12, and is also building a further eight harbour patrol boats.

To augment its forces, SAN is planning to build its own Corvette squadron. Asked when the Corvettes would be introduced, Admiral Edwards said the start of the construction programme depended on the "availability of resources." He hoped locally built Corvettes would be in service by the end of the decade.

This planned Corvette squadron is one area where South Africa's naval build-up has been hard hit by the arms embargo. Admiral Edwards said Corvettes would have been in service years ago had it not been for the boycott.

But the firepower of the South African Navy can be considerably enhanced by the use of strike aircraft and helicopters. And the Admiral pointed out that long and medium range maritime reconnaissance aircraft carry out regular surveillance flights over South African waters.

South Africa's three submarines were valuable for the part they played as a deterrent force, he said.

Once a Clerk Now He's Chief of the Navy

Vice-Admiral Ron-
nie Edwards (59)
(above), Chief of
the South African
Navy, started his
working life as a
clerk with the Cape
Town municipality
in December 1939.

Mobilized with
the SADF in June
1940, he became an
anti-aircraft gunner.
After the war he
stayed on with the
Defence Force, be-
coming an officer
with Coastal Artil-
lery.

In 1952 he trans-

ferred to the
Marine Corps, and
when that unit was
disbanded (it was
eventually re-
formed) he trans-
ferred to the navy.
He held a number
of senior appoint-
ments in the navy,
including Chief of
Staff, Personnel.

He was appointed
Chief of the SA
Navy on January 22
1980.

Vice-Admiral Ed-
wards is married
and has five child-
ren.

Arms Embargo Threatens Crucial Shipping Routes--Air Chief

The safety of
shipping operat-
ing around south-
ern Africa is be-
ing threatened by
the arms embar-
go against South
Africa, the Chief
of the South Afri-
can Air Force,
Lieutenant - Gen-
eral Mike Muller,
has warned.

The SAAF's
Shackleton maritime
patrol aircraft are
fast reaching the
end of their elon-
gated life-span, and
South Africa is
banned from buying
replacements.

Part of their du-
ties include report-
ing any ship in dif-
ficulties, or locating
any vessel which is
known to be in
trouble.

But the Shackle-
tons will have to be
withdrawn from ser-
vice soon, meaning
South Africa will no
longer be able to
fully play its role in
helping keep the
seas safe for the
world's trade ship-
ping.

South Africa is
part of the Auto-
mated Mutual Assis-
tance Vessel Rescue
System (Amver),
controlled from
Governor's Island,
New York.

Lieutenant-
General Muller said
the SAAF's mari-
time rescue capabili-
ties would be hin-
dered by the loss of
its patrol aircraft.

The Shackletons
have been in service
with the SAAF for
almost 25 years.
Developed from the
Lancaster and Lin-
coln bombers of
World War 2, the
Shackletons are
used as land-based
maritime patrol air-
craft only by South
Africa.

They were with-
drawn from this
role in the Royal
Air Force in 1970.
Now Britain uses
them as early warn-
ing aircraft.

But South Africa,
because of the arms
embargo, is unable
to replace the four-
engined Shackle-
tons, said General
Muller.

Citing an example
of the role South
Africa can play in
international sea
rescue operations,
he described how
the SAAF launched
an operation off the
Mozambique coast
to save the lives of
Danish sailors.

When the Danish
ship *Pep Ice* ran
aground in bad
weather, rescue
operations from
other vessels failed.
Mozambique was un-
able to launch an
air rescue.

An SAAF helicop-
ter was dismantled
and loaded aboard a
transport aircraft as
hope of rescuing
the survivors,
stranded aboard
the crippled ship,
faded.

The rescue air-
craft refuelled in
Maputo and landed
on Europa Island,
100 km from where
the *Pep Ice* ran ag-
round in January
1980. The Puma
helicopter was un-
loaded, re-assembled
and flown to the
wreck to save the
lives of the sailors.

RESIGNATION OF SABRA DIRECTOR REPORTED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 23 Jun 82 pp 2, 4

[Article by Jaap Theron]

[Text]

THE South African Bureau for Racial Affairs (Sabra) will continue with its scientifically based investigations into racial issues, Professor Carel Boshoff, chairman of the organisation, told The Citizen yesterday.

Prof Boshoff, who was commenting on the second resignation recently of a Sabra director, Mr Peet Joubert — Dr Chris Jooste, chief director, resigned last month to become editor of the Conservative Party's mouthpiece, Die Patriot — said he himself would handle all policy issues until the position could be reconsidered in September.

He emphasised there was no possibility that Sabra would disappear from the scene now that the President's Council was officially looking into constitutional and racial affairs.

Sabra was being financed with donations and would continue to

operate, he said.

It would continue to identify matters on which Sabra's comment was regarded as necessary.

Recognised specialists would be asked to comment, advise and research documents, for which they would be paid.

This would enable Sabra to remain active in its task of promoting sound relations between population groups on the basis of separate development, Prof Boshoff said.

"The board once again stressed the necessity of the bureau in times such as this and confirmed its independent scientific nature, aims and activities, to give direction by means of research and guidance, to the separate development of nations as the only and most important foundation for sound relations and mutual co-operation in Southern Africa," he said.

THE Acting director of the South African Bureau for Racial Affairs (Sabra), Mr Peet Joubert, has resigned. The Chairman of Sabra, professor Carel Boshoff, announced in Pretoria yesterday.

No reason was given for the resignation.

Mr. Joubert's resignation comes less than a month after that of his predecessor, Dr Chris Jooste, who left to take up editorship of Die Patriot, the newspaper being launched by the newly formed Conservative Party.

Prof. Boshoff said in a statement the board of Sabra had "given thorough attention to the activities of the bureau as they have now lost two senior staff members". He did not elaborate.

CUBAN WITHDRAWAL FROM ANGOLA DEMAND VIEWED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 22 Jun 82 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text] **THE CUBANS must get out of Angola.**

That is the demand which South Africa is making as a precondition for a settlement of the South West African dispute. The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, says that the final phase of the Western plan will not be implemented unless the Cubans pull out.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, has issued a similar warning.

The impression we had when Mr Dirk Mudge announced in Windhoek that there would be an election in March, with or without Swapo, was that the Americans had given South Africa an assurance the Cubans would be withdrawn.

Either that assurance was not given or the West is buckling again under the demands of the frontline States and Swapo over the conditions for a settlement.

You will recall that South Africa accepted the Phase One proposals dealing with an electoral system under which the Constituent Assembly would be established, half by constituency representation and half by proportional representation.

Swapo said the frontline States rejected the one man, two votes system on the grounds that it was too complex and favoured minority parties.

As a result, the Western Five sidestepped the Phase One deadlock and went on to Phase Two, which includes the enforcement of a ceasefire by a UN peace-keeping force and other military restrictions for both sides.

The Prime Minister has said that South Africa is ready to accept Phase Two and move on to Phase Three.

This involves implementation of United Nations resolution 435 and the run up to pre-independence elections over a seven-month period under the supervision of the Administrator-General and a UN special representative in command of a

UN task force.

But again, it appears as if a South African precondition, namely, the withdrawal of the 18 000 Cubans from Angola, is going to be ignored.

Angola says there can be no link between negotiations for the independence of South West Africa and the presence of the Cubans.

According to the Angolan official news agency, withdrawal of the Cubans is a bilateral issue between the Governments of Angola and Cuba.

It adds that the presence of the Cubans was "provoked by the external aggression of the South African racist and fascist troops."

This is utter nonsense. If South Africa wanted to attack Angola, it would do so, Cuban troops or no Cuban troops, as it did in 1976.

The South African forces, in fact, aim their attacks against Swapo bases in Angola, not against Angola itself.

They also try to avoid all contact with the Cubans, not because they are afraid of them, but because they do not want incidents to be blown up into a full-scale war.

Why we want the Cubans out is that they are a foreign and destabilising factor in the region; they are parasites feeding off Angola; their presence encourages aggression by Swapo; and if they are still in Angola at the time of the election, they will help to influence and intimidate voters by their support of Swapo.

We hope America will see to it the Cubans leave.

If it doesn't do so, South Africa will have every right to refuse to implement the UN resolution.

It cannot go on making one-sided concessions when all Swapo and the frontline States have to do is say "no" to the Western Five often enough to get their own way.

ARMY SERVICE AGE LIMIT TO DROP TO 55

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 7 Jun 82 p 4

[Text]

CAPE TOWN — The controversial Defence Amendment Bill — which will more than double the military commitments of white South Africans — is back before Parliament.

The select committee has made it clear that the Government intends to push ahead with the legislation — with small amendments.

The committee has tabled a number of amendments, mostly of a technical nature.

The two main ones are that the cut-off age for military commitments should be reduced from 60 to 55, and that the legislation should take effect from this December — not from last December as proposed originally.

This means that people completing camps this year in terms of existing legislation will not be faced with an extra 480 days' service.

The main proposals remain, despite opposition from Progressive Federal Party and New Republic Party members on the committee.

White South African men will face an initial two years of training, followed by 720 days over 14 years.

Area-bound commandos still have a 1000-day commitment over 20 years.

The committee's report shows that the PFP tried unsuccessfully to have the 720 days training over 14 years reduced to 480 days over 10 years; the commando commitment reduced to 700 days over 14 years, and the cut-off age from 60 to 45.

The committee refused to accept motions by Mr Harry Schwarz, the PFP defence spokesman, and Mr Philip Myburgh (PFP, Wynberg) that the Defence Force and the economic adviser to the office of the Prime Minister give evidence on the effects of the proposed call-up system on the economy.

A further motion by Mr Schwarz, requesting that the committee ask Parliament to allow it to amend the Defence Act to remove the exemption of MPs and M.P.C.s from military training, was not accepted.

The Bill will now go before Parliament in the committee stage, and will have its third reading before the end of this week.

WORST PUBLIC SERVICE STAFF CRISIS IN YEARS REPORTED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 4 Jun 82 pp 1, 2

[Article by Sheryl Raine]

[Text] Staff shortages in the public service are the worst in 35 years, says Dr Colin Cameron, president of the Public Servants' Association.

Even if Government measures to ease the crisis worked perfectly over the next three years, the effect of gaps in the public service would linger for up to 20 years, Dr Cameron said today.

Statistics concerning the public service were released last month in the Commission for Administration's annual report.

It was reported that during 1980/81:

--Vacancies in the entry grades of some occupations were as high as 85 percent.

--The serious staff shortage continued to worsen during the year.

--At the end of the year nearly 18 percent of white posts and nearly 14 percent of posts for other races were vacant. The figure for white posts has since reached 19 percent at about 20 000 vacancies.

--Government departments lost 27 273 man hours' experience last year compared with 3 219 five years earlier.

--More than 90 percent of staff losses resulted from resignations and 52 percent of those who resigned gave "better remuneration elsewhere" as their reason for leaving.

--White housewives, and other temporary workers including those of other races were employed in an attempt to fill 14 187 posts.

The report said services had continued at a level which was remarkable in the circumstances.

Despite rationalisation, salary reviews based on career differentiation and emergency measures to stave off collapse in some departments, deterioration in the public service is a fact with which "we will all have to live."

Professor Dick Sutton of Unisa said it was believed more than R800 million had been lost in GST revenues since 1978 because of a shortage of tax inspectors.

Recently the Receiver's office in Johannesburg had to postpone tax return deadlines.

Other departments which have been in difficulties include the Justice Department the State Tender Board and the Commission for Administration.

All have had shortages of typists and clerical staff.

'Open Public Service Door to Blacks'

South Africa will never solve the staff crisis in the public service unless it opens the doors to blacks, says Professor Dick Sutton, a personnel expert.

Professor Sutton, of Unisa's School of Business Leadership, believes there is no real shortage of personnel.

"There are, however, serious political stumbling blocks," he said.

Dr Colin Cameron, president of the whites-only Public Servants Association said the question of admitting blacks at all levels was sensitive.

He was reluctant to become involved in a politically-loaded debate.

Coloured, Indian and some black staff--referred to collectively as blacks--have been appointed in some government departments where no whites were available.

The number of blacks in "white" posts is not known.

Those employed in the "white" service fill lower posts and do not form part of the permanent establishment.

They cannot advance to any position of consequence.

Even if the political doors are opened to all races few blacks are suitably qualified to fill specialised posts, some officials say.

Dr Cameron said that in the short term training black or white public servants was almost an exercise in futility.

"Trained personnel have a higher market value and many resign," he said.

Allowing blacks into the public service would mean technically, that any black person could become director-general of a department

Such a situation, taking the current political situation into account, would amount to a political bombshell.

The public service has the reputation of being one of the country's most conservative sectors.

Dr Andries Treurnicht, the Minister formerly responsible for public servants was once accused of introducing racism into the service when he called for

racially separate staff associations.

What's perhaps more relevant is that he expressed the sentiments of many of those in his department.

The effect of his newly formed Conservative Party on the public service is as yet unknown.

But, this unknown factor could be a sizeable one in the future workings of government departments.

Public servants have shown in the past that they are not beyond threatening to withhold their collective vote to show an already politically hamstrung government their displeasure.

Strong resistance has been shown openly to the admission of other race groups to the service in certain areas,

including the Free State.

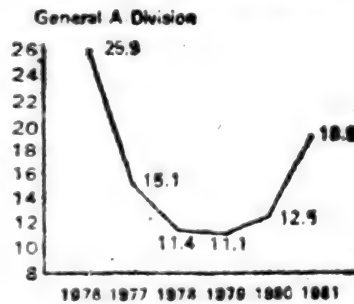
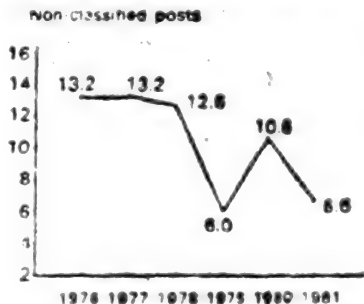
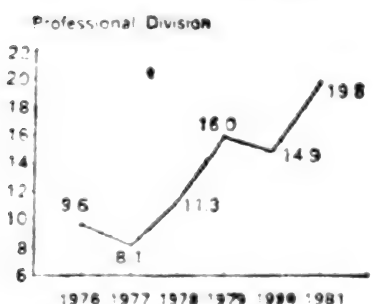
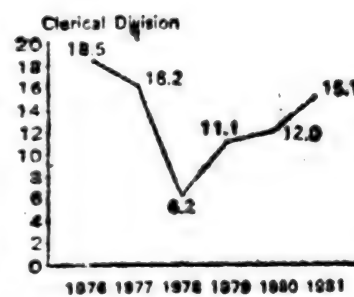
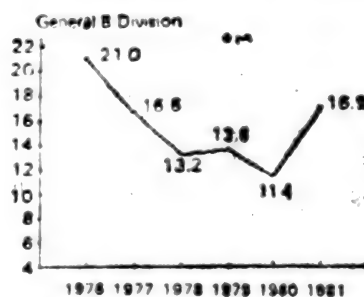
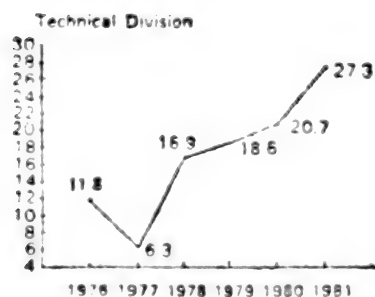
The PSA has sidestepped the issue by going on record as saying that the future constitution of South Africa, as recommended by the President's Council, would influence the public service.

"The PSA would eventually have to obtain clarity on the issue," Dr Cameron has said.

An economic slump may help the service in the short term but, according to Dr Cameron, to rely on economic fluctuations to staff essential government departments is not sound policy.

Salary improvements, increased bargaining power for civil servants and better service conditions are needed for the service to recover, he believes.

ACTUAL WHITE VACANCIES IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE (EXCLUDING SERVICES AND TEACHING POSTS) EXPRESSED AS PERCENTAGES OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF EACH DIVISION



CSO: 4700/1467

MANPOWER, MANAGEMENT SHORTAGES REPORTED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 3 Jun 82 p 21

[Article by Sheryl Raine: "Not Enough Chiefs--That's One Major Problem Facing the Economy"]

[Text]

Sheryl Raine of The Star's Pretoria Bureau looks at the results of recent research into South Africa's management structure.

Increasing pressure from international companies for equal job opportunities, recommendations of the Wiehahn Commission and the commitment of the Minister of Manpower Utilisation to the training and use of manpower, regardless of race, have all led to a more realistic approach to labour relations in South Africa.

Brought about by economic necessity, this approach is likely to alter existing employment policies and open some doors for black personnel.

It has been predicted that the decade of the eighties will achieve a level of assimilation of blacks in South Africa greater than at any other point during this century.

The slow erosion of the walls of apartheid in

the business and industrial worlds would appear to signal success for black employees, particularly at management levels.

But recent research by senior researcher Dr Linda Human at the School of Business Leadership at Unisa has shown that this is not necessarily the case.

To date, research in both South Africa and the United States has shown an almost pervasive underperformance among black managers and middle level supervisors despite the breaking down of racial barriers.

Underperformance has traditionally been attributed mostly to lack of education, cultural differences and racial discrimination.

Now, for the first time, the School of Business Leadership is looking at other important factors which prevent black managers from reaching their

full potential and filling the holes in the country's management structure.

That there are holes cannot be denied.

While Britain and the United States boast that 14.7 percent and 24.7 percent of their respective working populations can be classified as professional, technical, administrative or managerial workers, only 5.5 percent of South Africa's workers fall into these categories.

The significance of these figures is obvious: South Africa has too few chiefs to direct the economic activities of the nation.

We have only one manager to every 42 workers. Our closest companion in the industrialised world is Australia where the ratio is 1:11.

Using a sample of 300 English-speaking, Afrikaans-speaking and black managers Dr Human has not only com-

piled profiles on each of these managerial types but has also highlighted ambiguities and conflicts which seem to sabotage the black manager in the workplace.

The results of her research take into account the history of discrimination against the black manager as well as his present situation.

"The black manager has to function effectively in three worlds" Dr Human said in a recent interview.

His three worlds concern the black township; his "no-man's land" as a non-white in a segregated society; and his workplace where he is expected to function as an equal with his white colleagues.

Taking these inconsistencies into account it is small wonder that such a manager's performance may suffer, said Dr Human. Beyond the conflicting roles already mentioned the black manager or supervisor also had to contend with

- Little previous exposure to white informal networks.

- Tokenism at work.

- Inadequate exposure and consultation.

- Unequal pay.

- Hostility from the shop floor.

- A top management policy of non-discrimination but discrimination at lower management levels.

- Unwilling secretaries.

- Poorer promotion prospects.

- Discrimination on a social level while at the same time being encouraged to be creative and individualistic as a manager/supervisor.

There are some who believe that until the entire political and social structure of the country is changed black managers and those in supervisory capacities will continue to encounter problems.

Dr Human believes a few key solutions could be implemented in the interim.

Many of her suggestions focus on a controversial concept of making the job fit the person rather than trying to fit the person to the job.

To reduce inconsistency in the workplace she has placed emphasis on the need for teamwork, rotation of shop floor staff and the definition of key performance areas which would give black and white managers a clear and comparative idea of their respective responsibilities.

Dr Human has warned, however, that changes of attitude will lag behind actual changes. For this reason she sees the need for training programmes for whites and blacks as imperative so that each might begin to understand the problems and fears of the other.

CSO: 4700/1467

DUNLOP WORKERS' STRIKE WINS UNION'S RECOGNITION

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 8 Jun 82 p 3

[Article by Mzikayise Edom]

[Text]

MORE than 700 workers at the Dunlop factory near Benoni yesterday morning refused to begin working after the management had allegedly refused to recognise their union.

Day shift workers refused to start work at 7am and were later joined by the night shift staff in the company's canteen, where they had grouped. The workers said they would only go back to work on condition that management agreed to recognise their union, the Chemical Workers Industrial Union, which is affiliated to Fosatu.

Two months ago the union had applied to the company's management for recognition and, after

the management had failed to recognise the union yesterday, workers decided to go on strike.

The workers claimed that they had contacted the management many times over this issue, but every time they had received no positive answer.

Late yesterday, union representatives met with management and the workers only decided to go back to work at about 11am, after management had promised to recognise their union, on condition that the union had at least 50 percent membership of the workers employed by the company.

A spokesman for the union said yesterday

~~they had applied to~~
union later resulted in yesterday's strike. The management had demanded that at least we should have a membership of 375 workers at the firm before our union could be recognised. This, the union has done, and after yesterday's meeting management agreed to recognise the union."

010: 4700/1450

DETENTIONS CAUSE PERSONAL, FAMILY SUFFERING

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 1 Jun 82 p 4

[Editorial]

[Text]

TO KNOW the personal tragedy of families that have been caught up in the frightening web of security legislation is to know the dark side of human suffering.

There are so many families that have suffered under these terrible laws that it is almost a shame to pick out only a few. But with certain changes here and there, their tragedy is the same. It is also the tragedy of South Africa.

When Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu and his family celebrated the fact that they may see their father Mr Walter Sisulu who has been in jail for more than ten years, the celebration, shortly after Mr Sisulu Senior turned 70, was premature. Zwelakhe is banned and this law is inflexible. He was only allowed to fly in and out of Cape Town after seeing his father for 45 minutes.

The Sisulus have been in the thick of this particular problem for so many years that it can almost be assumed they have become used to it. But very few of us can imagine the cruelty of a man separated from his wife for over ten years; of a mother being banned for years and now the son suffering the same rigours of that same Act.

For Mrs Albertina Sisulu to live as a grass widow is inhuman enough, but for her to see her children become part of the same drastic treatment is unimaginable to the

average person. Yet these laws are a fact of life for them, and with new legislation will become a fact of life for more and more people in SA.

The family of Mr Alex Mbatha of Dube have suffered a similar fate with certain changes. The tragedy for them has however not been made easier, even if they are free now.

The Mbatha family was smashed out of its bliss a number of years ago. The two daughters, in sheer fright, skipped the country when the net of security legislation became tight. That was bad for a mother and father who have been bringing up a lovely family for more than 20 years. It was also the beginning of a very bad time.

Mr Mbatha was detained and kept in detention for some time. He came out, but the law struck once more.

Last year Mr Mbatha and his wife were picked up in a bizarre affair that caused their little daughter, Dudu, to see the inside of jail with them. Eventually the mother was separated from her little daughter, and husband and wife spent a long agonising time in detention together. They were mercifully released about two weeks ago, released without a case brought against them. They are struggling to put together the semblance of what used to be a happy family.

Mr Thami Mazwai was picked up in June last year. He spent months in detention separated from his newly-wed wife and two little daughters.

Mr Mazwai was sentenced to 18 months when he refused to give evidence in the Terror case against Khotso Seathlolo and Masabata Loate. He is still in custody after two unsuccessful appeals. Meanwhile his wife and daughters have to struggle along without the love and care of a father and husband.

It may seem a small thing to some of us this drastic separation, but there are problems that a young wife finds almost impossible to handle on her own. Mrs Belede Mazwai has had a terrible time on her own, but she has managed to survive.

CSO: 4700/1459

COPS BLAME 'TSOTSIS' FOR UNIVERSITY UNREST

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 8 Jun 82 p 2

[Article by Len Kalane]

[Text]

POLICE believe that a "tsotsi element" is now threatening student life at Turfloop, and culprits are evading arrest by playing hide-and-seek in the vast university complex.

Talking to **The SOWETAN**, Col P Moloto, chief of the Lebowa Police, said his men were still looking for a number of students who were involved in the recent outbreak of violence and stabbings on campus.

University authorities have also expressed concern over the high rate of violence at the University of the North which they attribute to an upsurge in the abuse of alcohol by students. In less than a month there have been three deaths at Turfloop — two caused by stabbings and one a suicide case.

Col Moloto said police were still awaiting the recovery of one student stabbed last

week when another student, Tony Kingswell Maila, was killed during a scuffle. The student, now under police guard at the Pietersburg Hospital, is expected to answer charges relating to the murder of Maila, a second year Bachelor of Science student.

The police chief said his men were experiencing problems in arresting the trouble makers at Turfloop because the campus was so big, making it easier for the culprits to hide.

He said: "We know for a fact they are still at school. Whenever police call at the university to arrest them, these trouble-makers play hide-and-seek and we are forced to leave the university empty-handed."

Col Moloto said they were also looking for another student at Turfloop in connection with charges of assault arising from a stabbing last week which resulted in the injury of

the student now in hospital. "The student is still at large," he said, "but we have been told that he is still attending lectures at the 'varsity'."

Police are also looking for the science student who stabbed a youth to death at the university during the graduation ceremonies on May 15. Col Moloto said this student was also still at large and attempts to trace him had proved futile.

The police chief also squashed beliefs that rival gangs at the university had been responsible for the ~~spate~~ of recent crimes.

The Lebowa police have also not made any arrests as yet in connection with the disturbances at the weekend in which a bookshop was gutted after a commemoration service for Mr Onkgopotse Abram Tiro. Damage estimated at R380 000 was caused by the fire.

'DISTURBING FEATURES' OF HIJACK TRIAL NOTED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 23 Jun 82 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text] IT IS NO reflection on the court when we say that there are still disturbing features of the Pietermaritzburg hijack trial.

When, a few weeks ago, counsel representing 33 of the accused withdrew, on the instructions of the Johannesburg Bar Council, because of a conflict of interest, we voiced our concern.

We said at the time: "There is something wrong about the fact that three of the defendants are without defence counsel because either they have run out of money or prefer to conduct their own defence.

On being approached by The Citizen, the Department of Justice said that if accused without funds applied for *pro deo* representation, this would be granted if their request was justified.

We suggested the Bar Council could use its good offices to see to it that such defence was arranged, but nothing was apparently done.

The trial entered its seventh week with new defence counsel representing 30 of the accused. Ten of the accused were represented by another advocate, and three had no legal representation.

Now counsel for the 30 has withdrawn on the grounds of the "severe financial embarrassment" of his clients. He had received a memorandum from his clients authorising him to withdraw, but hoped to return on the date provisionally set for argument.

What it amounts to is that most of the accused are flat broke and cannot afford to pay for their defence.

One can understand that counsel cannot give their services free, since they are professional men and require to be paid.

However, the longer a case such as the Pietermaritzburg one proceeds, the more financially distressed the accused become.

It is a pity that, unlike political trials involving Blacks, there are no funds that can be used to help the mercenaries.

On the other hand, the legal profession must surely appreciate that the mercenaries cannot be left high and dry through no fault of their own and after paying, in total, a great deal of money for their defence.

The withdrawal of counsel is analogous to a surgeon not completing an operation or post-operative treatment; the patient is only partly helped, but cannot continue to be treated because he no longer has any money.

The legal contretemps is particularly unfortunate since the trial is one of the utmost complexity, as its duration has shown.

Also, being the first hijacking case of its magnitude in South Africa, there are important legal principles which have to be tested.

Finally, because of the Minister of Defence's intervention, certain accused and witnesses cannot give evidence on matters concerning their involvement in SA Defence Force military operations before November 24 last year, the date of the alleged hijacking.

This may affect their ability to defend themselves adequately.

The accused in Pietermaritzburg are innocent of the charges against them until they are proved guilty — and something should be done by the legal profession to ensure that this difficult and lengthy case does not go on without all the men being fully defended.

SACC DEPLORES LATEST BOMBINGS

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 8 Jun 82 p 3

[Article by Josua Raboroko]

[Text]

THE recent spate of the countrywide bombings and eruption of violence at the University of the North (Turfloop) was deplored by the South African Council of Churches yesterday.

In a statement to **The SOWETAN**, the SACC's general secretary, Bishop Desmond Tutu, said that the council was opposed to violence in any form.

The bombings, which the chief of the South African Security Police, Lieutenant General Johan Coetzee, described as a renewed terror campaign by the ANC, are being investigated by the police.

Investigations are also being carried out concerning the burning of a bookshop by Turfloop's

students during the violence which followed a commemoration service of the black consciousness exponent, Onkgopotse Tiro, at the weekend.

In the statement Bishop Tutu said the SACC deplored violence, "either of the State to maintain unjust dispensation or that of those who want to overthrow the State.

"But we want to reiterate that the crisis in our land is such that there will be no real peace and security until the political problem is solved and that can only be when all the inhabitants of our land have a full share in political decision-making.

"We call on all South Africans to work and pray for this day when we will all -- black and

white -- participate in SA's affairs as full citizens," he said.

Referring to the Turfloop incident, Bishop Tutu said his attention had been drawn to the fact that the Lebowa Commissioner of Police, Brigadier W M van Zyl, was quoted in a morning newspaper as saying violence erupted after his (Tutu) speech.

The bishop said that the allegation was "serious because any reasonable person will read it to mean that my speech was the immediate cause of the violence."

"If Brig van Zyl is reported correctly then his statement is highly irresponsible and mischievous. I have consulted my lawyers," the bishop said.

010: 1700/1459

INKATHA YOUTH RALLY HELD IN SOWETO

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 1 Jun 82 p 3

[Text]

YOUTH involvement in the liberation struggle is not a new thing, said Mr Musa Mkhize, National Chairman of the Inkatha Youth Brigade, in a youth rally on Sunday.

The rally was attended by a crowd of about 800 people at the Diepkloof Hall, Soweto.

In his long speech he told the crowd that the political situation in South Africa demands the active participation of the youth. He said it was not true that the youth got itself involved "for the first time in 1976".

"Within the African National Congress (ANC), which was formed in 1912, there was a Youth Brigade," he said.

"We are proud that the present president of Inkatha, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, was a member of the ANC Youth Brigade," he said, "and that he rubbed shoulders with the Mandelas and the late Sobukwes."

He said the '60s saw

the youth fighting for unity.

"Organisations like SASO were formed, followed by the SSRCS, Cosas, Azapo and Sayre in the '70s," he said.

"The South African Government is securing its power through bureaucratic means," he said. "All these influx controls, pass laws, the Group Areas Act and the others were responsible for the outbreaks in 1976."

"We should not believe those white collar job people and urban areas people who say that the ordinary labourer and the illiterates are oblivious of apartheid," he said. "It is not true, but confuses the situation."

He also asked, if Inkatha was a tribal organisation, "what was wrong in that?"

"Revolution without the people from the tribal areas is no true revolution," he said.

FORMER ROBBER ISLAND PRISONER DISAPPEARS

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 4 Jun 82 p 1

[Text]

MYSTERY surrounds the disappearance of a former Sebokeng police detective who was sentenced to five years' imprisonment for furthering the aims of the banned ANC, and was released on R1 000 bail.

The family of M Thomas Mashaba, who was convicted in the Vereeniging Regional Court last July on charges under the Internal Security Act, said they were puzzled because the police came looking for him at home this week.

Mrs Mirriam Mashaba told **The SOWETAN** that she parted with her husband last Sunday when he had

taken her to the Vereeniging Railway Station en route to Frankfort in the Free State to visit relatives.

"When I arrived home on Tuesday I was told that he had not been at home."

On Wednesday she was about to go to the police station and hospital when two policemen came to ask for him. After they had left her house four members of the Security Branch also came to inquire.

She did not believe that her husband could have left the country to any of the neighbouring States because "he would have told me."

she said.

A spokesman for the police Directorate in Pretoria yesterday said police knew nothing about Mashaba's whereabouts and if his family had reported to them, then they could have investigated the matter.

Mashaba served four months on Robben Island before he was granted bail by the Rand Supreme Court, pending an appeal to the Supreme Court.

A condition of bail for Mashaba stipulated that he report twice daily to the Sebokeng Police Station. He is also restricted to the Vereeniging Magisterial district.

CSO: 4700/1459

BOZZOLI LISTS FOUR STEPS IN EDUCATION

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 23 Jun 82 p 11

[Text]

THE De Lange Commission's report on Education in South Africa has had a sad outcome, with the fear that it is in the process of being aborted.

This was said by Professor Guerino Bozzoli, Principal of the University of the Witwatersrand from 1968 to 1977, at the Wits Alumni Luncheon Club yesterday.

He said the Coloureds "who co-operated fully and considerably" to the De Lange committee, now refused to respond once more to the Government's request to express views on education. They viewed the report with "deep suspicion."

Watered

Another sad outcome said Prof Bozzoli was fear among Blacks that, even if a single ministry were created, the Government could continue to operate the existing system of "Bantu education."

Many Blacks saw the Government's interim memorandum as a watering down of the "spirit of De Lange," and thought the report was likely to be interpreted to their disadvantage.

It was said in Black

education circles that the lowered period of compulsory schooling would be used to deprive Blacks of a full education once more.

Promising

Blacks also voiced suspicions that the introduction of technical and vocational studies in the post-basic phase would be used to turn them into artisans, again curtailing their proper education.

"They see in this an opening for continuing exploitation for the country's economic advantage, rather than uplifting the quality of Black participation," he said.

However, the appointment of Prof De Lange as chairman of the Government's working committee whose task it was to advise on the implementation of the report, was "one promising outcome."

"This could show a degree of willingness to introduce De Lange's enlightened principles and practises. De Lange himself is determined to press for the single ministry, and is in no doubt about the beneficial results this will bring to the whole

scene of education for Blacks and Browns," said Prof Bozzoli.

Impact

He felt the important, immediate steps to be taken were:

- The establishment of the single ministry "which apart from its immense psychological impact, would save a great deal of money and office space now used to operate four."

- Setting up the South African Education Council, composed of all races, to advise the Minister on policy;

- The division of the educational administrative bodies into a greater number of smaller entities — "preferably on a geographical basis, and certainly not on a racial one."

- To give universities, technikons and colleges of education the power to admit the students they want — "and let them cease to be bound by racial laws;"

Prof Bozzoli said the four steps would do a great deal to lower tensions and allay suspicions, they would lay the foundations for full implementation of the De Lange report.

DET DIRECTIVE ON QUALIFICATIONS UPSETS TEACHERS

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 8 Jun 82 p 3

[Article by Alinah Dube]

[Text]

A DIRECTIVE from the Johannesburg regional office for the Department of Education and Training that "teachers study and obtain matric by the end of this year" will mark an exodus of teachers leaving the profession for other jobs, a top educationist warned yesterday.

Reacting to reports that many teachers may lose their jobs if the directive was carried out, Mr T W Khambule said it was unfair for the department to threaten teachers who had, for a very long time, been faithful servants.

Most teachers told **The SOWETAN** last week they were told at a meeting early this year to either study and obtain matric by the end of this year or face losing their jobs.

But a regional director, Mr Jaap Strijdom, said it was not a firm directive but an agreement entered into between teachers and the department.

Mr Khambule criticised the department for not allowing teachers the right to improve their qualifications.

"It was the regional director's duty to inform all teachers concerned how advantageous it was for them to study matric — without having to threaten anybody", Mr Khambule said.

Mr Khambule said for the people who had served DET for such a long time to be treated this way was inconsiderate of the department.

Mr Leepile Taunyane, president of the Transvaal United African Teachers' Association (Tuata), said his association had been campaigning that teachers

improve their qualifications.

"Many of our teachers face all kinds of problems, but we want the standard of blacks upgraded so that they earn better salaries and qualify for promotion", Mr Taunyane said.

Mr Taunyane said black teachers should take it upon themselves to uplift their education but also said they did not expect grown-ups to be able to write matric.

"For those of our teachers who do not obtain this level, they should rest assured that no one will be victimised", Mr Taunyane said.

HNP CHAIRMAN QUILTS TO FORM OWN CHURCH

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 23 Jun 82 p 9

[Text]

MR Jan Jooste announced yesterday in Pretoria his resignation as chairman of the Herstigte Nasionale Party. He will continue to serve on the HNP executive.

Mr Jooste, a former NG Kerk minister, resigned as chairman to form his own church, the Afrikaanse Reformatoriese Kerk.

Announcing his resignation, Mr Jooste said a political party could have no heart in church foundations, but it would still be the right of its members to be adherents of whichever church they chose.

He said the conditions which had developed in Afrikaans church life during the past few years were unacceptable to many church members.

"For some of us it meant we were, for all practical purposes, outside the congregation of any of the existing

churches," he said.

Mr Jooste's new church accepted that other races should have membership and church privileges in their own churches.

The Afrikaanse Reformatoriese Kerk membership will be limited to Whites and not exist in confrontation with other churches, but to offer a religious home to people who thought along the same lines as he did.

The deputy chairman of the HNP, Mr Gert Beetge, is expected to act as chairman in Mr Jooste's place until a new chairman is elected later this year.

Mr Jooste has been HNP national chairman since its inception.

He has BCom and BA Hons degrees from the University of the Orange Free State, and also studied theology at the University of Stellenbosch.

RELIGIOUS PACKING FOR APARTHEID CRITICIZED

Johannesburg COWETAN in English 2 Jun 80 p 4

[Editorial]

[Text] **RIGHT-wingers, with a lot of impassioned and misdirected help from former white Rhodesians, are getting deeply involved in what we regard as plain racial incitement.**

One is able to stand racist sentiments from white South African right-wingers, but it really upsets when people who jumped onto the chicken run come here and try to create more disorder.

The most extraordinary sentiment we have heard this far — and there have been many since former white Rhodesians fled their country for ours — is from one Mr Owen Parvis who said at a HNP rally the other day that multiracialism was unbiblical.

There was a time when South African whites seriously believed the system of apartheid was in keeping with biblical injunction. They have since seen the light, after too long it must be admitted. But they have realised that interpreting the bible to suit selfish political motives was simply not on.

South Africa has been pressurised by the march of political and historical events to stop this mealy-mouthed and uncritical support from religion for a system that is not only morally indefensible but that has become economically unworkable.

The fact is that such sentiments, which are actively supported by white right-wing newspapers, are

emotionally unsound and even dangerous. It is easy to convince the less progressive white man that by having equal representation of people in the country, the Government is leading SA to black majority rule.

Blacks in fact believe that this country will eventually be ruled by the majority, as should happen, but whatever Mr P W Botha is trying to do to resolve a most complex problem should be viewed objectively, not emotionally.

The emotional view, which has a great deal of appeal to some whites, is that the country will eventually be overrun by blacks who cannot rule any country. Or that the country will go Marxist and turn to Moscow for help. Mr Botha and his men are trying an objective programme, which we see as too late and even too little.

The black emotional view would be that South Africa is an African country and belongs solely to Africans ergo there should be one man one vote.

The black objective view is that the majority in a democratic country should not only be adequately represented but should be the rulers. This view as it is, it is simply too bad that the majority will turn out to be black. This view ~~also~~ believes that temporising on the part of the Government and other parties simply leads the country deeper into

a quagmire of insoluble problems.

The time, this view has it, is to give blacks equal representation in the total events of this country, which is after all also theirs. Blacks believe, and rightly so, that they have spent as much as whites have to make SA what it is today.

Coming back to the point. We believe these former Rhodesians are doing our country damage by their incessant calls to the blood. We also believe there are newspapers that are fanning such racial incitement.

If we had to vent similar racist platitudes we would long have been hauled before the authorities for inciting racial hatred.

CSO: 4700/1459

HUPH OFFICIALS DISCUSS NAMIBIA, SWAPO

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 4 Jun 82 p 3

Article by Sam Mabe]

Text

THE longer South Africa remains in Namibia, the stronger Swapo will become, says the president of the SACC, the Rev Peter Storey.

Addressing over 250 students at the University of the Witwatersrand yesterday, Mr Storey said there was no doubt that Swapo was commanding majority support among Namibians and that the South African security forces' presence in the territory was resented.

Another speaker, Monseigneur Banks, of the South African Catholic Bishops' Conference (SACBC), said Swapo's support was so overwhelming that Namibians say: "It does not matter if they make a mess of it; we'd rather have them than South Africa."

Monseigneur Banks was in a team of church leaders who

visited Namibia on a fact finding mission under the auspices of the SACBC earlier this year.

He said, although the movement received help from communist countries, that did not make Swapo a communist movement and even the people of Namibia did not view the movement as being communist.

He also said South Africans were made to believe that the presence of South African forces in Namibia were for the defence of Ovambos against Swapo, when on the other hand Ovambos saw Swapo as their people and wanted to live under Swapo.

Mr Storey, who visited Namibia on a different occasion under the auspices of the SACC, said he was surprised to hear of civilian casualties in Namibia, about whom

the South African Broadcasting Corporation made no mention when reporting about border clashes.

"They mention soldiers and Swapo combatants or terrorists and nothing about civilians," Mr Storey said.

He added that people other than soldiers who were killed by Swapo were those who had been found to be co-operating with South African security forces.

"We have been told that the war in Namibia is to ensure the stability of the territory, but church leaders we spoke to say that the main destabilising factor is the presence of SA security forces.

"But at the moment, the raw material for a ceasefire does exist, because Swapo cannot win a military victory in Namibia, neither can South Africa win a political victory," he said.

MORE CUTBACKS AT DE BEERS MINES IN FREE STATE REPORTED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 3 Jun 82 p 25

[Article by David Braun]

[Text]

De Beers has temporarily suspended production at Koffiefontein diamond mine, Orange Free State, affecting 1 200 workers.

In the Namaqualand division, production will be transferred from the Annex Klein-zee plant area to the Tweepad plant area, which was temporarily closed in May 1981.

The Finsch diamond mine, where production has been restricted to an annual rate of 3.5 million carats since the beginning of the year, will be immediately restored to production at full plant capacity of 4.5 million carats a year.

In the last three weeks De Beers has announced cutback in Premier's workforce by 10 percent, affecting 498 workers, and the closure of Lesotho's

Letseng-la-Teraf mine, which will lead to the retrenchment of another 700 workers.

These developments are indicative of the recession in the diamond industry and underscore Mr Harry Oppenheimer's rationale for staying on as chairman of De Beers "for the time being".

De Beers said in a Press statement yesterday that since May 1981 it had been adjusting production on its mines periodically to bring it more closely into line with the prevailing pattern of demand in the cutting centres.

TRADE CHANGE

In spite of the overall decline in sales of rough diamonds a steady demand continued for the smaller and lower qualities of gem stones, resulting in

some cases in a reduction of stocks.

The value of the extra production from Finsch would be greater than the whole of Koffiefontein's

present production, and a much larger portion of it would consist of diamonds currently in demand, so that the overall effect should be an increase in total sales.

De Beers said stocks of Koffiefontein-type diamonds were sufficient to meet a revival of demand during the few months that it would take to bring the mine back into production.

Every effort would be made to offer the Koffiefontein workforce employment on other De Beers' mines and in the Anglo American group, and where this was not possible compensation would be paid.

REF: 4707/1467

TONGAAT-HULETT DEPENDS ON SUGAR PROFITS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 3 Jun 82 p 25

[Article by Mervin Harris]

[Text]

More than a third of the Tongaat-Hulett group's profits will come from sugar. Textiles and building materials will each contribute 14 percent, the Tongaat annual report shows.

It is the last Tongaat annual report to be published before the merger with Hulett and contains the first profile of where the new group's sales and profits come from.

The 35 percent contribution to profits by sugar will be from sales of 30 percent.

Mr Chris Saunders the chairman, says that sugar is also the area with the greatest potential to improve profits through rationalisation.

The textile contribution of 14 percent to profits will be from

sales of eight percent. The similar contribution to profits from building materials will be from sales of 17 percent.

Metals will comprise 17 percent of sales and contribute 13 percent to profits. Foods and feeds sales will be 19 percent and profits 11 percent. Engineering will take up four percent of sales and contribute 4.5 percent to profits. Investments will contribute 3.5 percent to profits.

Total sales will be R1250 million and profits nearly R97 million.

The profits are before external interest and group administration costs as this is the reporting base used by Tongaat.

FUNDAMENTAL

Mr Saunders says that although the merger with Hulett changes the balance of

Tongaats activities, the fundamental nature of the group and its diversification philosophy will not change.

"We will continue for the present to seek our growth by operating broadly within the declared philosophy of the Tongaat group which is in the fields of food, clothing and shelter."

CONTRIBUTOR

In the last financial year, textiles marginally topped building materials to become the largest single contributor to Tongaat's profits at 24.5 percent of the total.

Toncoro, the building materials company, accounted for 55 percent of last year's R60 million group-wide capital expenditure.

It is to receive R16 million this year for expansion.

130: 4700/1467

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

BLACK MINISTERS' APPEAL--Until black theological aspirations become an integral part of the quest for church unity, any unity achieved can mean nothing for blacks in the church. This view of several prominent blacks in the Methodist Church of Southern Africa is contained in the June 6 issue of the church's newspaper. Dimension. However, the people concerned were careful to point out the importance of seeing unity as a priority for the church. The Rev. Dr. Simon Gqubule, president of the Methodist Conference, said whites were scared of black theology and "africanisation"--the process by which the church is absorbing black cultural and thought patterns into its life. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 8 Jun 82 p 16]

BCC OFFICIALS DETAINED--Two officials of the Border Council of Churches have been detained by Ciskei Security Police, an official of the council said yesterday. Mr. Mzwandile Msoki was arrested last Sunday in Mdantsane near East London while attending a funeral, the official said. Mr. Alfred Metele was detailed on Wednesday in Zwelitsha. The official added that Mr. Metele was due to appear at the Alice Magistrate's Court on June 9 with 19 others, including University of Fort Hare students, on a charge of public violence. Major General Charles Sebe, head of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Service, was not available for comment yesterday. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 4 Jun 82 p 4]

STUDENTS BOYCOTT--Disgruntled students at the Tladi Technical High School in Soweto yesterday boycotted the first day of their half-yearly examinations because of grievances against their white headmaster. There was tension at the school yesterday morning just before the form fours and fives were due to sit for their first paper. Students hung around the premises and refused to enter classes. They alleged that the principal, Mr. Tobias Taljaardt, ill-treats black staff while certain privileges are given to the three white teachers at the school in that: White teachers arrive late for duty without being questioned, and that when the black staff arrive late they are locked outside. The Department of Training and Education confirmed there was trouble at the school. PRO Mr J Schoeman said students were apparently also unhappy over the lack of science and mathematics teachers. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English Jun 82 p 4]

BMWV CONSTITUTION--In a move to attract more members--from all race groups--the Black Municipality Workers' Unions (BMWU) is to amend its constitution

The government is taking the step because of the importance of copper mining to the social and the economic stability of the area. The mine requires R57 million to open a new deep-ore body at its Carolusberg mine and production is due to start next year. The ore body should provide reserves estimated at about 16 million tons of copper ore, which represents 60 percent of the total reserves of the mines operated by the company. When in production, the new body should deliver about 120 thousand tons of ore-bearing rock a month. [Text] [Johannesburg THE START in English 3 Jun 82 p 25]

GOLD HITS LOWEST LEVEL--Gold not only reached its lowest level in almost three years yesterday when it slumped to below \$300 an ounce, but also took its toll among South Africa's marginal gold producers. In a surprise statement, Gencor announced yesterday that one of its mines, West Rand Consolidated Mines, would stop receiving State aid and that, as a result, its operations would be considerably curtailed. Informed sources say other marginal producers might soon follow suit if the price continues its slide. The American dollar, which started the present gold slide, continued its upward trend yesterday. On Friday it had reached its highest overall level in 12 years against most of the other important currencies, but yesterday there were still no signs of American Government moves to halt its rise. In the wake of the rising dollar, gold was fixed at \$297 in London yesterday morning and later fell to \$295,15--about \$100 less than the average price at the beginning of the year. It more or less kept this level and was fixed at \$286,75 in the afternoon. The main factor propelling the dollar upwards was the firmness of US interest rates and rumours that these could rise still further. On the Johannesburg Stock Exchange, gold counters put up one of their worst performances in a long time. The fact that mines like W R Cons are in trouble only aggravated the situation. The value of the rand against the dollar also dropped to a new low yesterday. Although this helps gold producers, it makes South Africa's imports, mainly oil, much more expensive. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 22 Jun 82 pp 1, 2]

POLICE FOOT PATROL--The bobby on foot patrol could return to Johannesburg soon. More than 200 trainee policemen arrived at John Vorstr Square yesterday to help out at police stations on the Witwatersrand for six weeks--and one of their duties will be to do foot patrols in their areas. The Divisional Commissioner of the Witwatersrand, Brigadier J H du Plessis, told the policemen it was their duty to serve the community. "You are at the beginning of your career as a policeman. "It is your duty to maintain law and order, but also to serve the community of all sections of population," he said. Brigadier Du Plessis told The Citizen it was intended to reinforce the police presence on streets. Therefore the number of muggings should drop. The policemen will serve at charge offices on patrols and on court duties and will learn about criminal investigation at first hand. After their six-week stint on the Witwatersrand, the 204 policemen will go back to the Police College at Pretoria for their final examination. They will be replaced by another group of policemen who will serve on the Witwatersrand for another six weeks. This rotation system will continue. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 22 Jun 82 p 15]

PLASTICS FACTORY DESTROYED--DAMAGE estimated at more than R1-million was done in a massive blaze at a Waterloo, Pretoria, plastics factory late on

when the union holds its annual general meeting on June 20. This was told to The SOWETAN yesterday by the union's president. Mr. Joseph Mavi, who said that the move would also mean that the Union would have to change its name. Mr. Mavi whose 15 000-strong union shot to prominence two years ago, said that the decision to amend the constitution was taken at a "special" union meeting recently. He said that delegates at this meeting were concerned about the position of hundreds of workers who were employed by the city council and who were sacked after the strike that hit Johannesburg in 1980. Some of these members were still paying their dues to the union although they were not fully represented by the union in their job situation. This move might also mean that the union will have to face prospects of "going multi-racial" because "workers of other races have approached us about membership, he said. Mr. Mavi also explained that the move might mean that "we will have to join forces with other unions in the country in an attempt to fight for workers' demands." [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 4 Jun 82 p 8]

DETENTIONS IN CISKEI--Ciskei Central Intelligence Service (CCIS) agents yesterday detained three men after a funeral gathering at the home of Mr. Veilele Stanford Hlekani, who died last week, was broken up. The Commander-General of State Security Major-General Charles Sebe would not give names of the three men, but said one was a well-known politician from Port Elizabeth. He said a fourth man they were looking for had disappeared. General Sebe said the funeral of Mr. Keilani (65), a former Robben island prisoner who died of natural causes, had, by order of a magistrate, been barred from being held during a weekend in terms of Ciskei security laws. He said the order had been handed to the family earlier in the week. "But we only learned on Saturday night that the organisers were adamant they would go on with the funeral," he said. He said he sent members of the CCIS and the police to verify the information with the organisers. "They blatantly told my men they were prepared to fight fire with fire." General Sebe felt this was an affront to the sovereignty of the Ciskei and, as the security services had a duty to uphold the sovereignty while maintaining law and order, they had to act. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 1 Jun 82 p 5]

IMMIGRATION FIGURES--Last year 41 541 people immigrated to South Africa compared with 29 365 in 1980. Figures released by Central Statistical Services also indicate that the greatest number of immigrants came from Britain and Zimbabwe. Last year 8 791 people left South Africa to settle in other countries, compared with 11 363 during the previous year. Among last year's immigrants were 1 341 engineers, 165 medical doctors and dentists, 297 accountants, 381 educationists, 2 910 clerical and related workers and 5 356 production and related workers. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 4 Jun 82 p 3]

NAMQUALAND MINES--CAPETOWN--The Government will assist one of the main mining companies in Namaqualand to obtain a R40 million loan from a commercial bank to finance the development of a new deep-ore body. In terms of the Finance Bill published in Cape Town yesterday the Government will become a creditor of last resort in the loan raised by the O'Kiep Copper Company. This means that if the five-year-loan is unredeemed in March 1987, the Government will take cession of the Bank's claims for the outstanding portion of the loan.

Sunday evening. Police are investigating, but fireman who fought the blaze for two hours said it was believed the fire was caused by an electrical short-circuit. Plastic bags caught fire and the entire factory was destroyed. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 22 Jun 82 p 5]

TRANSKEI LOANS CONCLUDED--Central Merchant Bank and Standard Merchant Bank are authorised to announce that a private placing of R11,8-million has been concluded successfully on behalf of the Republic of Transkei. The stock issue was by way of two loans Nos 9 and 10 for 14,5 years and 5,5, years respectively. Loan No 9 was re-issued at a coupon rate of 14,25 percent at a price of R92,85 percent with a net yield to redemption of 15,50 percent. Loan No 10 was issued at a coupon rate of 10 percent at a price of R77,16 percent with a net yield to redemption of 16,50 percent. Provision has been made to re-issue both loans at any time prior to their redemption. The proceeds of the loans will be utilised to finance part of the capital expenditure of various telecommunications, water supply and forestry schemes, as well as Government buildings. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 23 Jun 82 p 25]

ANTI-SA YEAR--This year can be called the "Anti-SA and United Nations Isolation Year", the chairman of the Springbok Foundation, Mr Stuart Weaving said yesterday. Mr Weaving said an anti-South African organisation in the UN had raised R35-million to further their anti-SACampaign all over the world. The Welsh industrialist and mill owner suggested "a simple engineering principle" to be used against anti-South Africa demonstrations. "A law can be used against itself, a force can be used against itself. I therefore believe that anti-South Africa demonstrations can be used against themselves. It is possible to have the R35-million raised in the UN used for pro-South Africa purposes." The Yorkshire-born Mr Weaving called for a worldwide campaign against isolation "It is up to us to marshall our forces. Isincerely think the Springbok Foundation has found a good way to combat these forces." The foundation, whose object it is to win friends for South Africa abroad, is planning to bring 40 international bridge palyers to South Africa next year. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 23 Jun 82 p 2]

AIR SAFETY SEMINAR--The 35th annual International Air Safety Seminar will be held in Johannesburg in September, making South Africa the first African country to host the Flight Safety Foundation's world-wide members. The vice-president of the foundation, Colonel Dagmar Witherspoon, who is based in Virginia, America, said in Johannesburg yesterday that the reason it was being held in this country was that the foundation was trying to make new contacts and reach people from all over the world. South African Airways is one of the foundation's 427 members who will attend the seminar to exchange safety information. The theme of the seminar will be "Advancing aviation safety through effective communications". Col Witherspoon said that the foundation represents all facets of aviation and not simply airlines. "We are an independent, international non-profit organisation dedicated to the continued improvement of aviation safety on a worldwide basis," she said. "Since the inception of the IAS seminars, the rate of aviation incidents and accidents has decreased tremendously,"she said. "We are doing a good job of it." The Minister of Transport, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, is one of the influencial speakers that has been invited to attend this year's seminar. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 23 Jun 82 p 16]

U.S. PRIORITIES--The full story behind Mr Alexander Haig's departure will no doubt emerge when the inevitable political memoirs are written. Present indications are that it is due to a combination of personality conflicts and disagreements over policy. If the policy arguments have been the dominant factor then some shifts in American foreign strategy can be expected--if, that is, the new incumbent, Mr George Shultz, goes along with a tougher Reaganite stance, an unknown in itself. Areas to watch are the Middle East and relations with the Soviet Union. No immediate change is likely regarding southern Africa, which means that this part of the world will generally continue to enjoy low priority in American preoccupations. [Text] [Editorial] [MB291106 Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 29 Jun 82 p 10]

KOSI BAY PLAN DENIED--The Swazi Land deal is being discussed intensely in Natal today. The Kwazulu authorities have made an urgent application to the supreme court in a bid to have the government proclamation bringing Ingwavuma under the control of the cooperation department overruled. The Natal Provincial Council is also discussing the proposal to cede Ingwavuma and Kangwane to Swaziland. There is much speculation about the South African Government's insistence on going ahead with the plan, and one of the theories involves the United States. This theory has been denied by the U.S. consul general in Durban, Harry Geisel. Carmen Ricard has the story: [Ricard] At a meeting in Howick last week a nationalist party MP spoke of the possibility of international aid for building a harbor at Kosi Bay, a valuable conservation spot which falls into the area to be ceded. The current theory is that U.S. aid will be given to Swaziland for a harbor, which will then be used by the U.S. as a base in the Indian Ocean. But such a deal could only be concluded if Kosi Bay were part of Swaziland, since it would be politically inexpedient for the U.S. to negotiate with South Africa. U.S. consul Geisel says, however, that the rumor has spread like wildfire, but adds: We know absolutely nothing about such a plan. The rumors are absolute nonsense. Carmen Ricard in Durban for Capital News. [Text] [MB300956 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0900 GMT 30 Jun 82]

CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES--The South African Government's proposed constitutional changes have been dismissed as games. General secretary of the South African Council of Churches Bishop Desmond Tutu was addressing the national congress of the Stellenbosch Political Students' Organization, POLSTU. Catherine Thompson reports: [Thompson] Bishop Tutu said there was hope for peaceful change only if the government was prepared to end apartheid. Prime Minister P. W. Botha had asked for time, and Bishop Tutu said: [phrase indistinct] time if we believe he is determined to dismantle apartheid, and wants a nonracial South Africa with guaranteed individual rights. He said the government was frittering away valuable time at what he called constitutional games, and he said there were just four things Mr Botha had to do. They were: give a commitment to common citizenship for all in an undivided South Africa; abolish pass laws and stop forced population removals; establish a uniform educational system; and do away with detention without trial and banning orders, or charge the alleged offenders. This is Catherine Thompson for Capital News, Cape Town. [Text] [MB300652 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1400 GMT 29 Jun 82]

MINI EARNINGS--The president of the South African Chamber of Mines, Mr. Lynn Van Den Bosch, says South Africa's mineral earnings were more than 40 percent higher last year than in 1979, though lower than in 1980. Speaking during the annual meeting of the chamber in Johannesburg, Mr Van Den Bosch said that the star performer was coal. Last year exports of coal rose in value by 42 percent to 977 million rand, which is about \$850 million. Expansion in gold and coal mining in particular demonstrated industry's confidence in the future, with capital expenditure by gold mines alone last year reaching a record \$1.04 billion, or nearly one-third more than in 1980. Mr Van Den Bosch said that for the 11th successful [as heard] year black mineworkers were to receive a higher percentage wage increase than skilled white miners. An announcement would be made later this week. It was the chamber's policy to move as rapidly as possible to a unified wage structure for all employees in the mining industry. [Text] [LD300440 Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 29 Jun 82 LD]

RICHARDS BAY STRIKE--Some 2,000 workers are still on strike in Richards Bay. The workers, from the Alusaf factory and the Richards Bay coal terminal, downed tools over the pensions issue. Here is Deirdre Moyle: [Moyle] As the strike ended its second week, management claimed at both Alusaf and Richards Bay coal terminal that about half the work force had returned to work. This claim has been denied by trade unionists from the metal and allied workers' union. The strike started in mid-June when workers demanded the repayment of their pension contributions. Another strike in Durban is also being conducted by workers in the metal industry who want their contributions back. A management spokesperson at (?non-ferrous metals) said that they have started to recruit and reemploy workers yesterday. He said that not all the 200 workers who downed tools would be reinstated. Meanwhile seven workers appeared in the Intamini magistrate's court yesterday under the intimidation act. They are charged for allegedly stopping workers from going to work. The case was adjourned to 12 July. Deirdre Moyle for Capital News in Durban. [Text] [MB291025 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0900 GMT 29 Jun 82]

KWAZULU STATUS--New legal action is in the offing over the Swazi-South African land deal. With details, here is Carmen Ricard: [Ricard] Following last night's news that Ingwavuma has once again been removed from Kwazulu control, fresh legal steps are to be taken by chief Buthelezi's government. The attorneys acting for the Kwazulu government are to apply for a court order that will declare the new proclamation ultra vires. A notice in yesterday's government gazette once again places the Ngwavuma area under the department of cooperation and development, this time by amending the Kwazulu constitution. In terms of the proclamation, Ngwavuma chiefs will no longer be members of the Kwazulu legislative assembly. Reaction from Kwazulu and the progressive federal party have been very angry. Chief Buthelezi has warned that he cannot be responsible for what happens now. This, he says, is the end of any further relations between the government and Kwazulu. Carmen Ricard in Durban for Capital News. [Text] [MB290640 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0600 GMT 29 Jun 82]

CSO: 400 1472

LAW ON NEW BODY TO MONITOR, CENSOR TV PUBLISHED

MB291141 Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 29 Jun 82 p 1

[Article by James Dlamini]

[Excerpts] A new body has been established to monitor and censor T.V. programmes.

A bill published in the latest government gazette states that the new body will, "without prejudice to any other law, monitor the content of programmes and other transmissions to ensure that they conform with acceptable moral standards."

It is to be known as the Swaziland Television Authority Board of Control (STABC).

It will consist of five members appointed by the deputy prime minister. The members may hold office for a period of three years.

"The general manager of the station, with respect to the content of the programmes and other transmissions, have full editorial freedom within the guidelines prescribed by the board of control," it is stated in the gazette.

The bill is known as the Swaziland television authority bill and is to be tabled during the next session of parliament by the deputy prime minister.

The bill establishes the National Television Broadcasting Service (NTBS) to replace the Swaziland Television Broadcasting Corporation (STBC).

The television authority will be responsible for erecting T.V. stations in Swaziland and will maintain all T.V. facilities.

It will have power to implement controls in regard to TV rentals, selling and dealing in television receivers and associated equipment.

It will be responsible for the technical quality of the station and duration of broadcasting time. The authority will acquire the shares, assets and liabilities from the government and carry on the functions and run the business of the station.

A board of directors will run the affairs of the authority on its behalf. The chairman of the board of directors will be appointed by the DPM.

Other members of the board will be drawn from the DPM's office, the minister of education, Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Commerce, Industry, Mines and Tourism. Three other non-civil servants will be appointed by the DPM at his discretion.

The general manager of the NTBS shall be an ex-officio member of the board.

The government bought STAC's assets for £2 million after supplementary estimates were approved by parliament earlier this year.

CSO: 4/00/1.72

BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1982-1983 DISCLOSED

Dar-es-Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 18 Jun 82 pp 4-5

[Speech by Ndugu Amir H. Jamal, MP., Minister for Finance, introducing the estimates of public revenue and expenditure for the financial year 1982/83 to the National Assembly on 17 Jun 82]

[Text]

NDUGU Speaker.

I beg to move that this House resolves itself into a Committee of Supply in order to consider and approve Estimates of Government Revenue and Expenditure for the Financial year 1982-83.

Ndugu Speaker, Hon. Members have heard from Minister Prof. Malima just how serious the state of the national economy is. There is no room for any illusion or complacency. Hard times continue to lie ahead of us. Last Year I stated at the outset of my budget speech "We need to allocate our limited resources to sustaining the social and economic activities already in hand, and to very carefully chosen programmes which assist in the reduction or elimination of bottlenecks and gaps which prevent full economic utilization of investments already made".

It is for Hon. Members to decide for themselves whether we succeeded in following that course to the extent that was necessary. As it is, we now must accept having to shut down some activities so as to be able to utilize our limited resources more effectively and economically in the rest of the sectors.

Since we have no control over our external environment which nevertheless continues to oppress us relentlessly, our own resourcefulness and competence to manage our economy remains our only hope on which to build our future. It is not enough to say this. It is necessary to demonstrate, in our day to day and even hour to hour behaviour, that we are in fact capable of conserving our limited resources, that we are extremely cost conscious in running our every-day affairs, and that we are capable of making sacrifices for the sake of building a sound dependable future.

Final Out-turn of the Financial Year, 1980-81

Ndugu Speaker, at the time of closing the 1980-81 financial accounts, the position reached was as follows: Approved Estimates of expenditure including Supplementaries provided for, Shs. 16452.4m
Actual Expenditure Shs. 14802.4
Recurrent Shs. 10045.9
Development Shs. 4756.5
Estimated Revenue Shs. 14248.1
Actual Revenue Shs. 12295.1
Recurrent Shs. 8795.0
Development Shs. 3500.1
Estimated Government Borrowing from the banking system Shs. 2204.3

Actual government borrowingShs. 3009.0

Money supply increased by 26.5 per cent in comparison with 18.5 per cent projected at the beginning of the financial year 1980/81.

Financial and Fiscal Performance 1981—82

Ndugu Speaker, it will be recalled that Estimates of Recurrent Expenditure approved by Parliament was Shs. 12,205.4 million. As I speak today it looks as if the total recurrent expenditure at the end of this month, that is the end of the financial year will reach 13,687. There has been expenditure in excess of approved estimates in respect of the following Ministries and Regions:

Ngome, Usalama, Kazungwari, Mutema, Arusha, Pwani, Dodoma, Iringa, Kilimanjaro, Lindi, Mara, Mbeya, Morogoro, Mwanza, Ruvuma, Shinyanga, Singida, Tanga and Kagera.

Equally several parastatals, and particularly Crop Authorities had to seek Treasury assistance to meet their liquidity problems. Such requirements were either not provided for or were in excess of original allocations. Supplementary estimates will be sought to meet these additional requirements.

On the recurrent revenue side in comparison with the estimated revenue of Shs. 10,681m, we expect to collect Shs. 10,460m, a shortfall of Shs. 221m. Customs duty collection is expected to be Shs. 580m, as against the estimated 1,020m/-. The shortfall of Shs. 440m was due to much reduced imports caused by scarcity of foreign exchange. For the same reason Sales Tax collection is expected to be Shs. 4,700m in comparison with the estimate of Shs. 5,400m/-.

There has been considerable underutilization of capacity. On the other hand, the situation is likely to be considerably saved owing to very much improved income tax collection. As against the estimated Shs. 1,764m/- the Income Tax Department expects to collect Shs. 2,800.0m, an increase of Shs. 1,036.0m. Even allowing for a margin for realism in estimates, the performance shows the Income Tax is succeeding in its intensified efforts.

As stated by the Hon. Minister responsible for Economic Affairs and Planning in the Vice-President's Office, development revenue received was Shs. 3,825m, in comparison with the estimated Shs. 5,297m. Development Expenditure is expected to reach Shs. 5,000m, in comparison with the estimated Shs. 6,622m.

Taken all together, therefore, total revenue including on development account is likely to be Shs. 14,285m and total expenditure including on Development to be Shs. 18,687m. Government borrowing from the banking system will thus be Shs. 4,402m. Money supply at the end of current financial year will have increased by 27.7 per cent in comparison with the planned limit of 20 per cent.

This situation gives cause for anxiety. On the revenue side, income tax collection showed better collection in comparison with projections. For this encouraging performance we should commend the Income Tax Department, while at the same time expressing the hope that the Department will intensify its efforts to bring about much better results. Unfortunately, the collection from Sales Tax and Custom Duty fell short of projections, and there was an overall undercollection of Shs. 221m.

It is satisfying to note that many Ministries made a serious successful effort to remain within the limits of approved expenditure. This shows that the Ministries, regions and parastatals which exceeded their respective budgeted expenditure could have also assisted in the battle against inflation if they had shown the same commendable resolve and care in financial control as was shown by the government departments which strictly enforced the limits on themselves.

The country's foreign exchange position remained extremely critical throughout the year. Against the accumulated current trade account liabilities of Shs. 2,449m at the beginning of the financial year, the year-end position is likely to be of the order of Shs. 3,020m. While very high interest sucked away whatever little

foreign exchange we might have been able to spend additionally on essential imports. A single percentage increase in interest rate added an annual burden of 1.5 billion dollars in debt-servicing costs on the developing countries.

All in all, we continued to deprive ourselves of essential items of imports, vital for the running of our economy.

The extremely high interest rates and fluctuations in the exchange rates of the World's major trading currencies threw the exchange rate of Tanzania Shilling out of alignment in the upward direction. Clearly an artificially over-valued Shilling was of no advantage to us, and on the advice of the Bank of Tanzania an effective 10/12 per cent devaluation was carried out. This should make a difference to the earnings of our exports, while marginally affecting imports costs to the extent we are able to import anything at all.

In the continuing climate of increasing inflation, fluctuating exchange rates and high interest rates, exchange rate management is going to be a most exacting task.

As Hon. Members are aware, until quite recently Tanzania's debt-servicing burden has been altogether manageable at about 7 per cent of our export earnings. This position has changed significantly for a number of reasons, despite the generosity of a number of friendly countries in cancelling long term debts altogether. In the first place interest rates on current account transactions of commercial banks have gone up enormously. Then, we are entering a period in which several medium-term credits and facilities are beginning to fall due for repayment, in addition to payments in respect of contractor financing.

The very special large loan from the Peoples' Republic of China falls due for the starting repayment in the coming financial year.

According to the Bank of Tanzania the debt-servicing ratio to export earnings could well reach 19 per cent depending of course on the earned value of exports. With our import bill for fuel at 50 per cent of our export earnings it will be seen how little is left to pay for essential imports, so vital to the national economy.

Structural Adjustment Programme

Ndugu Speaker, it is against this grim background that we should consider the exhaustive statement made by Minister Prof. Malima about Government's decision to embark upon a sustained programme of structural adjustment. As a result of it, the Programme for Survival which we have been making efforts to implement for the second year running, gets a long-term framework within which it can be formulated year after year until we reach normal circumstances.

It is absolutely necessary that all of us fully comprehend the significance of structural adjustment programme. If at the end of it, we have not been able to clearly demonstrate that the structure of our economy had undergone sufficient adjustment so as to make us more economical and efficient producers and salesmen of crops and items of export as well as economical and efficient producers and distributors of goods and services within the national economy, then our efforts would have been in vain. The task facing those who come after us to give leadership will then be truly awesome.

In the specialised fields of fiscal and monetary policies as well as overall financial management, the Government is called upon to take clear action in a number of areas such as:

Interest Rates:

The Bank of Tanzania will be expected to review these rates more intensely and frequently than has been the case hitherto, the purpose being to ensure adequate incentive to depositors, and particularly to the small savers, while causing borrowers to be more conscious about the cost of money. In a highly inflationary situation, this is not an easy task but for that very reason we shall need to remain vigilant relentlessly.

Since interest rates reflect the relative cost of money, it should be a matter of concern to all of us that our financial managers display a sense of responsibility by managing their cash flow with competence. It is only by demonstrating through actual performance, that managers of public enterprises will be able to refute the accusation that they were not cost-conscious, whether it was the cost of materials, transport and other services or cost of money itself.

There is now an urgent need for such evidence in practice. A Financial Manager who operates well within the credit ceilings fixed for him by the bank — and this is fixed after due scrutiny of cash flow projectors submitted by him, — is making a responsible contribution towards the management of the national economy. And he who is insensitive to this crucial aspect of management is endangering the national economy.

Public Enterprises Administrative Costs

All Parent Ministries have been asked to instruct the public enterprises which fall under their respective responsibility to keep their administrative budget at the same level as in the respective preceding financial year, and deposit the saving so effected into a separate account to be paid to the Treasury. Each public enterprise must submit its statement on this account to the Treasury by the end of September 1982.

Financial Institutions

Ndugu Speaker, I now briefly mention the Financial Institutions.

The Bank of Tanzania

Ndugu Speaker, last year in my budget speech I said that the prevailing problem of lack of foreign exchange existing in the country made it difficult for the Central Bank to execute its responsibilities smoothly. Since then the position has not improved and the Bank has found itself in no better position. In any case the Bank has made all efforts to allocate the available foreign exchange for basic import requirements.

The Central Bank continued to be actively involved in the promotion and development of rural development by supporting the financial institutions with appropriate credit. The Rural Finance Fund stood at 173.1m/- by the end of June 1981 in comparison with 104.9m/- a year earlier. The Bank of Tanzania is at present examining how best to assist the small scale industries sector through the instrumentality of a special fund for this purpose.

In the field of rural development, the Central Bank is finalising preparation for a fund specifically to assist Storage Capacity building by means of interest subsidy. Finally, there is a study in an advanced stage of completion to find the best institute means of promoting exports. In the course of the new financial year, the Bank of Tanzania will have announced its definitive programme in respect of these proposals.

The Export Credit Guarantee Fund is a facility which enables exporters underwrite the various risks involved in export trade and, lastly, the Capital and Interest Subsidy Fund is meant to reduce interest charges burden for loans given by Tanzania Rural Development Bank to village warehouses.

National Bank of Commerce

After a period of rapid expansion — 109 branches now in comparison with 44 branches in 1970 and 6000 workers now instead of 3,000 workers in 1970 — the need for consolidation is obvious. I am gratified that both the management and the Workers' Council appreciate this and are committed to achieving positive results in the course of the next 2 to 3 years.

I am looking forward before long to an announcement by the management that each branch is balancing its books every day as a

matter of basic banking discipline. The National Bank of Commerce needs the fullest co-operation of its major customers, namely the public enterprises and in particular the Crop Authorities if it is to be able to fully discharge its responsibilities. Finally, I have been assured that an intensive training and retraining programme is now under way, to enable the Bank to develop its fully potential within the framework of decentralisation of its management.

Tanzania Rural Development Bank

A special committee under the leadership of the Bank of Tanzania is currently working out proposals, in close coordination with other departments—particularly the Co-operative Movement Sector—with a view to reconstructing the Tanzania Rural Development Bank so as to enable the Co-operatives to play their full role in promoting and sustaining agricultural and rural development. At the appropriate time legislation to give the co-operatives their due place in the running of the TRDB will be brought to this House for its consideration and approval.

I shall only mention here that for a long time to come agricultural and rural development will depend on significant resources from outside the country; this is because machines, implements, transport equipment and inputs of various types to increase productivity will have to be obtained externally.

The ability to mobilise these resources will wholly depend on the bank's success in recovering its loans from its borrowers. Lenders from outside will only loan the funds to Government or with government's guarantee.

This means, ultimately, it is to the Parliament that the TRDB, in whatever new form, will have to be accountable. Thus, while we broaden the base to incorporate the co-operative movement, we must continue to place the TRDB on a credible basis by assisting it in the recovery of its loans. The future well-being of the agricultural and rural sector depends on this.

Tanzania Investment Bank

The current economic situation is having its effect on the performance of the TIB. This is natural because its borrowers are mostly industrial enterprises which themselves are under strain because of underutilization of capacity.

Government has been encouraging it to seek assistance from outside by way of lines of credit so as to secure necessary inputs to enable existing investments to be used to optimum capacity.

Tanzania Housing Bank

Ndugu Speaker, in my last year's budget speech I mentioned problems which were facing the Tanzania Housing Bank. One of the problems was the inadequacy of skilled personnel. I mentioned also that a special task force had been appointed to look into the problems and give the necessary recommendations and advice.

I further said that the recommendations of the task force were approved by my ministry and action to implement these recommendations was under way in the Bank. The Bank has continued to implement those recommendations. These actions included the use of operations' manuals in which procedures and guidelines on housing finance are drawn. The Bank has also continued training its present employees on the use of the manuals while at the same time consolidating its operations by employing and recruiting more qualified cadre in the various fields.

As a result of these measures the accounting system has been reorganised and accounting procedures streamlined to the extent that accounts up to 1980 have already been audited. Also, compilation of the 1981 accounts is nearing completion and will be submitted to the auditors before the end of June 1982.

National Insurance Corporation

The overall performance of this corporation has been satisfactory. At present its ability to continue to render service is being constrained because of the general economic situation, which has caused delays in making remittances in foreign exchange towards meeting the obligation to reinsurance companies abroad. Government will do all it can to bring the situation to normality. I have also drawn the attention of the management to the need to exercise vigilance in connection with its unduly increasing administrative costs.

Tanganyika Development Finance Company Limited

Ndugu Speaker, economic problems which faced other financial institutions in 1981 also adversely affected the operations of TDFL. During the year, the company experienced the lowest activity since its inception as far as new investments are concerned.

Despite these problems, however, the company managed to approve investments in 5 projects with a total commitment of 34.3m/-. Investment disbursement during the year amounted to 25.1m/- compared to 57.2m/- in the previous year. The fall in disbursements by about 56 per cent was attributed to delay in implementation of approved projects.

Post Office Savings Bank

Ndugu Speaker, 1981 was a year of little success as far as the bank's activities were concerned. Due to adverse economic conditions prevailing in the country many of the bank's clients were unable to increase their savings. As of June 30 1981 total customers' deposits amounted to 275.6m/-. By June 1982 it is expected that total deposits will amount to 298.7m/-.

This is an increase of 23.1m/- as compared to an increase of 31m/- during the same period the previous year. By the end of 1981/82 the bank is expected to purchase Government stocks worth 45m/- as compared to 55m/- purchased at the end of 1980/81.

During the year 1982/83 the bank estimates that deposits will increase from 298.7m/- at the beginning of June 30 1982 to reach 343.2m/- by June 30, 1983, an increase of 44.5m/-.

Tanzania Audit Corporation

During the year 1980/81, Tanzania Audit Corporation carried out and certified 282 annual accounts of 220 parastatals. This is an increase of 18 per cent over the preceding period when TAC audited 239 annual accounts of 200 parastatals.

Some parastatals submitted for audit two to five years accounts together. The audits of 149 parastatals were in different stages of progress as at June 30, 1981; 137 parastatals and 14 affiliates of the National Sports Council could not produce their accounts for audit within one year of the closure of their financial year.

Out of the 282 audits finalized during the year 85 accounts got clean audit reports, 138 accounts got qualified audit reports, 43 accounts got Adverse Opinion reports and 16 accounts got Disclaimer of Opinion reports.

Out of the 282 annual accounts audited during the year, 110 annual accounts disclosed losses or excess of income over expenditure, 55 accounts did not show profit or loss because either the institutions concerned were still under development stage or the accounts were merely funds created under various statutes.

Ndugu Speaker, I did mention in my 1981/82 budget speech several shortcomings that hinder effective audit and follow up of audit reports. These include poor management, ineffective boards of directors, inadequate control by the parent ministries, lack of internal audit etc.

These weaknesses still exist in many of the parastatals. It is therefore necessary for every parastatal and each parent ministry to ensure that audit observations are dealt with promptly

otherwise the objective of ensuring accurate and timely parastatal accounts will not be realized.

Ndugu Speaker I would like to add that the Parastatal Accounts Committee of the National Assembly did a commendable job and it is my hope that this will be continued in the coming year so that all those parastatal managers who fail to fulfil the responsibilities entrusted to them are made to account to the representatives of our people.

The National State Lottery

Ndugu Speaker, last year the State Lottery continued to operate satisfactorily. In my last year's budget speech I mentioned that zonal offices were to be opened in Dodoma and Mtwara. This was not done because of the prevailing adverse economic conditions in the country.

When conditions permit the zonal offices will be opened as planned. Ndugu Speaker, despite the fact that we were unable to open these offices, the sale of tickets was satisfactory to the extent of exceeding set targets.

In 1981/82 a total of 1,811,002 tickets were sold compared to 1,740,000 sold in 1980/81 representing an increase of 14 per cent.

National Provident Fund

Ndugu Speaker, the number of contributions to the National Provident Fund reached 350,000, an increase of 9.4 per cent in the course of the year 1981/82. Although it collected 175m/- as against its estimate of 395m/-, which means 45 per cent of the estimated collection was actually made by March 1982.

I am told that the target will be nearly met. As far as purchase of Government stocks is concerned, I am glad to say that the amount of 272m/- out of the budgeted 280m/- has already been subscribed. Improvement in the efficiency of administration is visible, and efforts continue to improve standard through appropriate staff-training.

Ndugu Speaker, I would recommend to Hon. Members that they read the statistical summary appearing at the end of this speech.

Controller and Auditor General

The position relating to the submission of accounts for 1980/81 was more or less as for the year 1979/80. The delay in submission of the accounts to Audit continued to hamper the timely audit thereof and the submission of the Controller and Auditor General's annual report.

Out of thirty-four ministries' accounts, 21 got clean certificates, three were satisfactory, while the remaining were not certified.

In the case of regions only two were certified. Five years back i.e. in 1975/76 15 ministries got clean certificates, 7 partial certificates and for the case of regions only 4 were certified.

The progress in performance is very slow and needs to be speeded up. As of now accountants of various cadres are on training in various institutions locally and abroad. On completion of their courses it is my hope that improvement in performance will be achieved.

Accountancy Training

Ndugu Speaker, Hon Members are only too aware of the crying need for accountancy cadres in every sphere of our country's activities. As we lay the foundation for the establishment of Local Government Authorities and Cooperative Unions, it is obvious that the demand for trained accountants will increase significantly and add to the pressure on the present limited annual output.

I am grateful to the five Hon. Members of Parliament who have contributed their valuable time to make an exhaustive study of the whole situation in the field and whose report I look forward

eagerly to receiving shortly.

I assure this House that the ministry will give the most serious attention to the report, within the overall constraints under which all of us are forced to manage our affairs. I am confident all departments of Government, the public enterprises, the co-operative movement, JUWATA, and the local authorities will make their due contribution towards implementing a programme which, it is my hope, will emerge from due consideration of the report by the Committee of MPs, on this subject of national importance.

REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

East African Development Bank

Ndugu Speaker, it seems that under the dynamic management of the Director General, supervised by the Board of Directors, the E.A.D.B. is laying a foundation on which it will be possible to promote East African co-operation in industrial development as and when the international economic and financial environment permits this to happen.

African Development Bank

Hon. Members are aware that at the recent annual meeting of the Board of Governors of the African Development Bank held in Lusaka, the resolution to open the capital stock of the ADB to non-regional members received the necessary 3/4 majority with Nigeria having decided to vote in favour of it after giving the matter consideration for over 2 years.

This means that the A.D.B. will have much larger resources in the coming 3 years to lend for development in Africa. At the same time it is absolutely essential for the ADB to remind itself that by far the most acute need of many African countries is the building up of physical infrastructure, rural agricultural development and manpower training. All these take much longer time to yield economic results.

The International Monetary Fund

Ndugu Speaker, consultations have just been concluded under the provisions of Article IV of the IMF's contributions. These consultations which take place, on an average, every two/three years, provide an opportunity to the IMF to assess the economic and fiscal policies of member States against the background of economic conditions prevailing from time to time.

It is my hope that the Fund management's report to its Board of Directors will fully take into account the structural adjustment programme now being developed by the Government.

Government recognises that production of food crops for export is governed by several factors. Weather conditions, availability of seed, implements and inputs, dependable feeder and trunk roads, adequate transport and storage, efficient management of purchasing, processing, distribution and export marketing, availability of essential consumer goods in the village shops and remunerative prices for the various crops — all these, separately and together affect agricultural production. These add up to heavy commitment of money and skilled manpower.

The world has not reached that stage in its evolution in which the international community had accepted a global system of taxation in favour of the historically disfranchised societies on which under-development was imposed over many centuries, and which today have to keep on struggling in the face of grossly unfair terms of exchange, — drop of sweat for drop of sweat. Nor is there any such prospect even in the distant horizon.

In the harsh real world we live in, the brunt of the burden of cost of this comprehensive package will just have to be borne by us, ourselves. At the same time, I most devoutly hope that friendly countries and international agencies including the IMF and the World Bank will continue to assist us, within the limits of their

resources, in long-term interest of international peace and stability.

Having been left with no option but to be linked with a metropolitan-based, technologically weighted, international system of trade and exchange which penetrated their societies during the colonial period, developing countries in Africa are entitled to sympathy, understanding and assistance.

While the international economic situation continues to remain unsettled the economic condition of many African countries remains most precarious. As of March 31 1982, the foreign exchange holding of non-oil developing countries, as a group was 65,543 million dollars, of which 13,800 million dollars was obtained by way of IMF credit facility or a net foreign exchange position of 51,740 million dollars.

At the same time, non-oil African countries registered, as a group, foreign exchange holding of 3,283 million dollars, while having obtained IMF credit worth 3,562 million dollars or a net position of minus 279 million dollars.

The international community has an obligation to draw clear conclusions from this almost impossible situation confronting non-oil African developing countries.

Ndugu Speaker, I take this opportunity of once again expressing Government's deep appreciation and gratitude to all friendly countries, and development agencies and institutions for their timely support in this time of our need.

We are equally grateful to governments which assisted us, in co-ordination with the World Food Programme, by providing us with much-needed food grains, following unsatisfactory rainfall in a number of regions last year.

At the same time, I cannot help expressing regret and disappointment, that the replenishment of IDA resources has received such a set-back due to the position taken by the US Government. More than two decades of solid achievement now threatens to be eroded, at a time when the imbalance in the international economic relations calls for even greater resource transfer to the least developed countries.

Estimates of Expenditure & Revenue 1982/83

Ndugu Speaker, I now come to the estimates of revenue for the year 1982-83, in conformity with the structural adjustment programme which lays emphasis on consolidation and restraint in public expenditure.

Government, recurrent expenditure is estimated to be 14,144m/- in comparison with the likely actual expenditure in the current year of 13,698m/- and the budgeted estimates of 12,205m/-.

A significant rise in expenditure is on account of the Consolidated Fund services of which the debt servicing payment to the banking system is a major ingredient as is coming on stream of repayments for the first time of some loans notably the loan from Peoples Republic of China in respect of TAZARA Railway construction.

On the revenue side, bearing in mind the 221m/- shortfall this year, and making a realistic assessment of income tax collection, it is considered prudent to estimate an income 10,700m/- in comparison with the likely actual in the current financial year of 1,460m/-. This is based on there being no change in the prevailing tax rates.

Ndugu Speaker, it will be observed that the allocation for recurrent expenditure are as follows:

Consolidated Fund Service — 2,328m/-.

Ministries — 6,244m/-.

Regions — 3,199m/-.

Subsidies — 1,102m/-.

Parastatal Stabilization — 730m/-.

Special expenditure including contingencies and operational expenditure arising from projects to be completed etc. — 541m/-.

Ndugu Speaker, it will be recalled that last year I made a very

earnest plea to all concerned to understand the enormous significance of government departments remaining within the limits of funds voted by Parliament. I said we were at the mercy of our environment as far as our income is concerned.

We ought to be in full control of our expenditure if we are not to endanger our economy through uncontrolled inflation. We have not quite succeeded in doing so this year, and thus a further twist has been given to the screw of inflation. We all have heard of the story of the last straw on the back of the camel.

This year at all costs government departments and parastatals must remain absolutely within the ceilings to be voted for them. The sum total of all departments makes the whole body of Government. The health of this body should not be imperilled, lest all organs and particularly the vital organs, become affected, thus endangering the whole society.

In preparing the Budget, the borrowing limit of Shs. 4,376m/- from the banking system was reached after protracted discussion. It was not a limit which Government has lightly set. It is inflationary, and it needs to be reduced by enforcing the most stringent expenditure control and revenue collection measures.

The Hon. Minister responsible for Economic Affairs and Planning has already spoken at length on the circumstances leading to Government's decision to curtail development expenditure. I would only like to remind Hon. Members that it is not only the shortage of funds and manpower which is a constraint on development. It is also the case that our ability to carry the burden of recurrent expenditure arising from any completed development project is now altogether limited.

In fact for some years to come, we will not have that capacity. After all, to-day's total recurrent expenditure is the cumulative result of past decisions on capital expenditure. And this has enormous foreign exchange cost implications.

Ndugu Speaker, there is one measure which will reduce Government's revenue which I have to announce today. With immediate effect, Government has decided to remove export tax on cotton. There is no point in Government collecting an export tax — which comes to about 2/10 per kg. of lint cotton, and then pay to the Tanzania Cotton Authority a much higher rate of subsidy to enable it to pay the farmer the price announced for the particular marketing year. I am sure Hon. Members will agree that the Tanzania Cotton Authority has a very special obligation to reduce costs, so as to reduce the call on Government subsidy, which is at present very heavy.

Society is impoverished every time this burden increases inflation, while the economy registers a negative per capita growth in real terms.

The tax collection administration, which is under constant review, needs to be streamlined in the interest of efficient collection. Two areas of weakness have been identified. One, the collection of Sales Tax on the basis of registered dealer's licence has disclosed loopholes which enable tax-payers to avoid the payment of tax. It will be recalled that registered dealers for this purpose are those who use as their inputs, articles and materials which are themselves subject to Sales Tax.

In order to tax the full value of the manufactured articles, for example garments, the maker of garments who is registered as a dealer for the purpose is allowed to obtain the input such as cloth without Sales Tax. Instead he pays Sales Tax on the manufactured garment. Unfortunately, this concession has been difficult to administer and reconciliation at the end of the year has revealed serious discrepancies. It has been decided to make an exhaustive review to ensure that only those who are fully complying with the letter and spirit of the law will be permitted to have this facility.

Another measure will be of an administrative nature. There has been a practice established which allows exemption of Customs Duty and Sales Tax to contractors who build projects financed by Government and Parastatals, with the help or assistance and loans from outside. The underlying consideration has been that since

these are Government and Public Sector financed projects. Government should avoid collecting taxes on the one hand and paying that much more for financing the project on the other hand.

Again, a wide-ranging study has disclosed that it is very difficult to quantify all the items that the contractor would use for a particular project. This has led to tax not being collected on items which were imported in excess of what was needed for a particular project. It has been decided that it is much more advantageous for the project to pay the Customs Duty and Sales Tax due and thus close the loophole.

Ndugu Speaker. Government has decided that it is not in the public interest to make changes in the tax rates this year apart from the abolition of Cotton Export Tax. The present efforts to improved collection of taxes will be intensified. Already there has been a gratifying improvement in income tax collection. We realise income tax is a function of incomes and the major taxpayers are all subject to the overall economic environment.

At the same time, I shall be the first to concede that there are incomes earned by individuals and families which still escape the tax-collection net. We shall continue to intensify our efforts, constrained as we are in respect of trained manpower, transport facilities and essential equipment. These law breakers should beware, when caught they will pay dearly.

If all Departments under the direct supervision of top officials in all Ministries follow a strict discipline of not writing a cheque in excess of the actual balance available at any time, there is absolutely no reason why we should not stay within our respective votes. All accountants have been given strict instructions to immediately inform the Paymaster General's Office — the Principal Secretary, Treasury is the Paymaster General — when he is being obliged to write a cheque in excess of the balance available. Immediate appropriate action will be taken which may affect the career prospects of the officers concerned. Such is the nature of the war we are now engaged in. Parent Ministries are expected to institute strict monitoring of public enterprises which fall under their responsibility.

Ndugu Speaker. I have here a quotation from a statement by President Reagan when he introduced his budget proposals to the US Congress. He said "The deficits we propose are much larger than I would like. But they are a necessary evil in the real world of today".

Ndugu Speaker, the deficits which the American administration proposed and which it considered was much larger than it wanted, works out at 2.5 per cent of the American GNP. The borrowing that we are proposing today works out at over 10 per cent of our GNP. Whether or not the US can afford to take that risk—and we already know what that deficit means to all of us in terms of interest rates and exchange rate fluctuations — we in Tanzania cannot afford to stretch ourselves four times more with the low level of economy that we have.

When all is said and done, it is what lies behind the figures that matters. What we want the figures to reflect is production to meet the needs of consumption and a surplus after that to be invested in renewals and further expansion. This is where we want to go. The figures which we have now before us represent the opposite trend. They mean that we are consuming more than we are producing by means of borrowing from abroad or by being assisted from abroad.

The structural adjustment programme will be deemed to be successful if in five years time we have regained the balance between production and consumption, with a surplus of production for re-investment. Schools, hospitals, road maintenance, security administration, law and order, all these represent collective consumption, in addition to the individual consumption of food, clothing and shelter.

Production must not only balance this, but actually exceed it for the sake of the children whose future well-being depends on a continuing surplus position, which can be immediately reinvested. The external environment — the international economic disorder

is heavily loaded against us. This is the measure of the challenge facing us. To be able to make the necessary adjustment, we have to start now, rather late as it already is.

I also take this opportunity to express my very sincere gratitude to the Party for its continuing strong leadership in these difficult times to the Parliamentary Committee on Finance and Economy for its co-operation and understanding, to the Public Accounts Committee and the Parastatal Finance Committee for their vigorous scrutiny in defence of public interest, to the Accountant General, the Auditor and Controller General and their staff for the untiring efforts to ensure compliance of Government accounts and to the Members of Parliament for their invaluable contribution through debate, discussions, and committee work to strengthen democracy in our country.

Ndugu Speaker, in conclusion, I wish to convey my deep appreciation to all my colleagues and fellow-workers in the Ministry of Finance and the Bank of Tanzania for their co-operation and support all through a most trying year which is now coming to close. It has been easier to withstand the pressures of the times because of their willingness to accept many tasks to be performed over long working hours, and often at very short notice. I am also indebted to all our colleagues in the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Planning, without whose whole-hearted cooperation and support it would not have been possible to stand here on the floor of this August House. My colleagues and I are indebted, too, to all Ministries, the media and the government Printer for their understanding and co-operation.

Ndugu Speaker, I beg to move that Government be provided, through the Committee of Supply of the whole House, Shillings 14,144 million by way of recurrent expenditure and Shs. 4,816 million by way of development expenditure for the Financial Year 1982-83.

CSO: 4700/1470

ISLES, MAINLAND MINISTERIAL TALKS START

Dar-es-Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 14 Jun 82 p 3

[Article by Simeon Ileta]

[Text]

THE first inter-ministerial meeting between the ministries of lands, housing and urban development of Tanzania Mainland and the Isles started in Zanzibar over the weekend to chart out ways of strengthening co-operation between them.

It is not known how long the meeting would take, but reports from Zanzibar said the meeting took off with both parties underscoring the need to strengthen co-operation between them, especially in the exchange of experience in various fields.

The Zanzibar side to the meeting is being headed by the Isles Minister for Lands, Works and Housing, Ndugu Edington Kisasi while the Minister for Lands, Housing and Urban Development, Ndugu Mustapha Nyang'anyi, heads the Mainland team to the meeting.

Addressing the meeting, Ndugu Kisasi said although the ministries had a long history of co-operation, their mutual interchange of experiences was low-level and

needed to be developed further.

He expressed hope that the meeting would come out with concrete programmes of co-operation between the two parties.

Ndugu Nyang'anyi told the meeting that the objectives of the two ministries were similar in that they were charged with educating Tanzanians on the need to exploit and develop the land for their own benefit and that of future generations.

He exhorted the meeting to find better ways of providing Tanzanians with better housing both in rural and urban areas.

Addressing Isles and Tanzania Mainland ministers and principal secretaries in Dar es Salaam late last year, Vice-President Aboud Jumbe called on corresponding ministries on both sides of the United Republic to chart out ways of strengthening co-operation among them as one way of consolidating the union.

CSO: 4700/1470

MALIMA OUTLINES ADJUSTMENT PLAN

Dar-es-Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 18 Jun 82 p 1

[Text] **THE Government yesterday announced a three-year Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP) beginning 1982/83 under which over 10 billion/- would be needed to bolster industrial and agricultural production and enhance the service, communications and energy sectors.**

The Minister of State for Planning and Economic Affairs, Professor Kighoma Ali Malima, told the National Assembly in Dar es Salaam that under the programme, the country needed some 10,260 million/- in foreign aid for importing goods, raw materials and spare parts.

Presenting the 1982/83 Annual Plan, Ndugu Malima said 2,700 million/- would be used annually to import industrial goods and that 720 million/- of the total aid for various projects would be diverted yearly to import raw materials, spare parts and other requirements.

On the home front, efforts would be made to increase foreign reserves through agricultural and industrial exports with the view to meeting most of the country's imports at the end of the programme in 1985/86, he said.

The drive would also reduce the Government's foreign debts which levelled at over 2,800 million/- at the end of December, last year, he added.

Ndugu Malima said industrial production would emphasise essential consumer goods, adding that some industries would be closed down to ensure effective utilisation of available foreign exchange.

He told the House that foreign exchange would be allocated to industries producing essential goods for the people and the economic infrastructure. Export-

oriented industries and those raising higher Government revenue would get priority, he explained.

He said the major thrust of SAP would be to sustain projects supplementing the Economic Revival Plan but which utilised minimum foreign exchange from the country's meagre reserves.

He said Government borrowing from banks which accelerated inflation would be reduced and that the growth of money supply would not exceed 20.6 per cent next year. Further growth would be restricted to 12 per cent for the following two years compared to 26.5 and 27.7 per cent, respectively, for 1980/81 and this financial year, he added.

He said in view of scarcity of commodities and spiralling transport costs, the system of pan-territorial pricing would be abandoned and that items controlled by the National Price Commission would be reduced.

He told the House that the shortages and transport costs tempted traders to concentrate on markets close to industrial areas while commodities reaching upcountry sold at more than double the

official prices.

Both factors defeated the original aim of Pan-territorial pricing, he said, adding that the system had also proved inappropriate for bulky commodities such as cement and corrugated iron sheets.

Explaining that comprehensive plans would be made to distribute agricultural goods in time, Ndugu Malima said food-crop producer prices would also be reviewed separately in each region on the basis of transportation costs and specialisation of production.

He said in the speech, which was broadcast live by Radio Tanzania Dar es Salaam in the morning, that the Government would fix minimum producer and consumer prices for some crops which would be marketed by co-operative societies and the National Milling Corporation.

He said the system of downpayment to farmers would be sustained to encourage higher production. Further analysis was underway to pinpoint other factors to improve agricultural production, Ndugu Malima said.

He said surface, sea and air transport would be improved

but added that road transportation would be used less often to reduce congestion of goods and avoid higher costs.

Utilization of available transport capacity would be restructured, and the Government considered a pooling system for parastatal vehicles to ensure maximum use, he said.

The Structural Adjustment Programme, prepared by a special team appointed by the Government last October under World Bank recommendations, also covers parastatal organisations and the co-ordination of foreign aid.

Under the programme, he said, measures would be taken to reduce overhead costs in parastatal organisations and that the institutions would be required to operate independently on commercial grounds with minimum Government subsidies.

He said foreign aid would mainly be injected into industrial, agricultural and communications projects. Donors would have to abide by Government priorities, he said, adding that frequent consultations would be held to this effect.

He said a special secretariat under his Ministry would be formed to co-ordinate implementation of the Structural Adjustment Programme.

CSO: 4700/1470

GOVERNMENT'S OPTIONS APPEAR TO HAVE NARROWED

Dar-es-Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 18 Jun 82 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text]

THERE is no need to delude ourselves that just because the Finance Minister did not announce any new taxes — indeed he dropped the export tax on cotton on economic grounds — yesterday's Budget is nice. It is nothing of the kind.

While it is always a relief that no extra burden is placed on society, the underlying factors give no room for any complacency. It is evident that Government's options have narrowed very considerably.

For the first time brakes are applied on development. Several on-going programmes and projects will not be financed. And the Government itself has admitted that the Budget is inflationary. Everything needs to be done to mitigate its impact on the economy to the maximum possible extent. Inflation is a most insidious form of taxation.

The tax collectors must intensify their efforts still more, encouraging as the income tax collection performance is. There is a long way to go. Many are still evading taxes. The Customs, the Police and the Bank of Tanzania must raise their guard several fold in order to protect the visible and the invisible borders of the national economy. Our wealth, such as it is, must be conserved with all the vigilance we can mobilise, and we should.

But when all is said and done, we can only collect and con-

serve what we have.

That is where the Structural Adjustment Programme explained vividly in the National Assembly yesterday morning comes in. It must not remain an intention on a piece of paper, ever.

It is part of the Budget presentation. Action programmes to deal with each sector as well as reconciliation of various sectors must now become manifest. Deadlines must be set and observed.

The planners must plan on the basis of clearly, calculated available resources, and they must do so with realism and flexibility. They must monitor performance and they should press for corrective action, as soon as there is reason to take such action. No delay can be brooked. It will cost us dearly as past delays have done.

The managers of our economy wherever they are must now stand up and be counted. If anyone realises he is not up to the task allocated to him or accepted by him, he should say so himself and pass on the opportunity to someone else more qualified or competent.

Structural adjustment means programmes and policies related to all key sectors — for example, agriculture, transport and communications, industry, trade, water and energy, livestock development, tourism and the like. The debate in Parliament, we

devoutly hope, will not be a generalised one. It should concentrate, with speed, on the specific areas needing attention in each of these sectors. As we said we can only collect and conserve what we have. These sectors produce the wealth, distribute it, consume it and save it.

MPs are CCM leaders. That is how they got there in the first place. The people they represent are only too painfully aware that whatever their own local preoccupation, it is the total state of the national economy which is pervading their lives. The MPs must, therefore, help the Government to deal with this total situation so that each region, each district is able to realise its potential.

MPs also realise that our friends and trading partners outside our country are deeply concerned about the state of our economy. No doubt they would want to see a serious message coming out of this year's Budget debate, especially in the key sectors of agriculture, transport and trade.

As the Finance Minister said, we are consuming more than we are producing, thanks to the help and borrowing from outside. This cannot be stretched much further. We really ought to remember the straw on the camel's back, which turned out to be one too many.

We must cut our coat according to the cloth available even before we can move forward.

Good luck and disciplined management of our economy can improve the prospects for this year beyond the grim picture conveyed in the Budget.

Good luck means a good harvest of food, better prices for exports than indicated by present market trends, and a general improvement in the international economic situation. Such good luck is not easy to come by.

Nor is a just and equitable economic order round the corner. Far from it.

And we could have worse luck, inadequate food harvest, still lower export prices and a major world economic recession. Furthermore, it does not help us to know that many African non-oil developing countries are in the same boat!

So, all we have is our own management of ourselves. Within the very tight limits of our scarce resources.

That is why we cannot afford the luxury of long-winded debate. Parliament is a vital pillar of democracy in Tanzania. It must remain strong. But to be strong is to be very responsible, deeply aware of our present penury, profoundly conscious that every day we consume wealth which still needs to be produced.

We hope the message that will come out from this year's Budget debate will be loud and clear.

It could be:

"Time is not our ally. We should make it our ally. We can only do so if we demonstrate a true sense of proportion between time for debate and time for action. This is not a year for any experimentation. This is a year for severe cost-cutting, and for conservation of all our energies to be expended on the realisation of the start of the Structural Adjustment Programme".

OVER 200 PROJECTS SUSPENDED

Dar-es-Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 18 Jun 82 p 1

[Text] MORE than 200 proposed and on-going projects will be shelved or suspended next financial year because of reduced development expenditure, the National Assembly was told in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

The Minister of State for Planning and Economic Affairs, Ndugu Kighoma Ali Malima, told the House, however, that 41 out of the 978 projects included in the annual plan were new and that 248 million/- would be spent on them.

Presenting the plan, which is closely linked to the Structural Adjustment Programme, Ndugu Malima said the new projects would include Songwe/Kiwira Colliery, Cotton Rehabilitation Project, the programme against the greater maize boring pest, *Prostephanus frumcosus* (also dubbed *Scania*) and the Makuyuni-Arusha Road.

He said the road would be used to transport phosphates from the Minjingu mine in Hanang District to the Tanga fertilizer factory. Mining at Minjingu was expected to start this September, he added.

He said care was taken in listing the suspended projects and that they were mainly those needing substantial foreign exchange but which did not contribute directly to

the economic revival campaign.

This is the first time the Government has been forced to suspend on-going projects.

Ndugu Malima pointed out that in actual terms, the proposed development budget was less by 42.3 per cent compared to that of 1981/82.

He said several other projects were expected to be completed in 1982/83 and that they were expected to contribute substantially to reviving economy.

The projects include the Moshi Machine Tools Factory, Arusha Tiles Factory, Kyejo Carbon Dioxide Gas Project, Morogoro Canvas Mill, Tabora Spinning Mill, Kirumi Bridge, Morogoro-Dodoma Highway and the Mufindi-Mbeya transmission line.

He said some 7,317 million/- would be spent under the annual plan, of which 4,816 million/- would come from the Government while the remaining 2,500 million/- would be raised by parastatals and other institutions.

He said 2,584 million/- would be obtained through foreign aid and loans. Ndugu Malima said projects undertaken by ministries and parastatals would consume 4,115 million/- and that regional projects were allocated 701 million/-.

He said Regional Integrated Development Programmes (RIDEPs) in Tabora, Shinyanga, Mwanza, Arusha, Iringa and Kilimanjaro would continue next year. Preparations of such programmes for Dodoma and Mbeya regions were included in

the annual plan, he added.

He told the House that adverse economic conditions persisted in 1981/82 and that low industrial production levelled the Gross National Product (GNP) below the 1980 mark.

Ndugu Malima said preliminary figures showed that the GNP fell by 3.6 per cent in 1986 prices last year compared to an increase of 2.4 per cent the previous year and 3.3 per cent in 1979.

He said the contribution of the agricultural sector to the GNP fell by 7.6 per cent resulting in substantial food shortage. Some 192,000 tonnes of cereals were imported between January and November last year compared to 176,000 tonnes in 1980.

He told the MPs that industrial production which remained stagnant in 1979 dropped by 17.3 per cent the following year, adding that the deficit widened to 28.2 per cent last year.

"This was far below the projections of the Five-Year Plan (1981/82—1985/86) which envisaged an 8.8 per cent annual increase of production in the sector," he explained.

He said the mining sector whose contribution to the GNP increased by 15.5 per cent in 1979 went down by 13.4 per cent the following year and a negative 9.9 per cent last year.

He said goods worth 8,131.1 million/- would be exported under the 1982 National Economic Survival Programme (NESP) which would now be pegged to the Structural Adjustment Programme

REPORTAGE ON REPATRIATION OF STOW-AWAY YOUTHS

Over 80 Intercepted

Dar-es-Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 14 Jun 82 p 1

[Text]

SOME 80 Tanzanian youths have been intercepted in Mozambique trying to stow-away to Durban, South Africa, aboard a foreign ship, it was learnt in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

The Deputy Minister for Home Affairs, Ndugu Rashid Mohamed Hamad, told the *Daily News* in the city that some of the absconding young men were flown home in a Tanzanian military plane. The rest were expected to be repatriated yesterday, he added.

He said the culprits crossed the border to Mozambique through various means.

Ndugu Hamad declined further details on the matter, explaining that his Ministry would issue a detailed statement today. He hinted, however, that some of the youths were found at Beira Port and others at Maputo.

The Deputy Minister said the Government had sent Immigration officials to Maputo to study the incident involving the biggest number of people in the country's history of illegal migration by young men.

He said the officials would collect facts on the motive behind the exodus, the manner in which the culprits travelled to Mozambique and the precise port of destination.

There is the possibility that the youths were not destined for Durban but that they wanted to drop over at the port for onward connections to Europe.

Sources said some of the youths called at the Tanzanian Embassy in Maputo to demand food and other assistance.

The sources had put the figure at 100 but Ndugu Hamad said they were about 80. "Some 43 of them were in Maputo and the rest in Beira... the total figure is 80 more or less", he explained.

Guarantors to Pay Sureties

Dar-es-Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 16 Jun 82 p 2

[Text]

THE passport guarantors of some 44 youths who stowed-away to Mozambique and were returned to Dar es Salaam last Friday have been ordered to immediately report to the Immigration Department to pay sureties of 10,000/- or 15,000/- each.

A statement issued in the city

yesterday by the Director of Immigration, Ndugu R.A. Kubaga, said of the 44 youths who were returned to the country by Government-financed airplane, 41 of them had left the country legally by passing through immigration posts which permitted them to leave the country.

The 41 were also legally admitted into Mozambique, it added.

Three of the stow-aways alleged to immigration officials in Dar es Salaam that they possessed no passports because they had lost them. Immigration officials are still questioning the trio, the statement said.

Another batch of 38 stow-aways behind in Maputo and Beira in Mozambique was expected to arrive in Dar es Salaam by air yesterday.

Narrating the history of the stow-aways' attempt to leave the country, the Immigration Department said that since the independence of Mozambique in 1975, there has existed the problem of youths absconding to that country.

According to the statement, between 1975 and 1980 the number of Tanzanians who entered Mozambique and identified themselves to the Tanzanian Embassy in Maputo had not exceeded an average of ten people a year.

So the embassy took the normal measures of assisting them and then repatriating them as 'distressed and destitute persons', it said.

However, since 1981 the number of Tanzanians calling themselves sailors or seamen has soared and last November the Tanzanian embassy in Mozambique counted up to 122

such people who were seen to be simply loitering because they had failed to get jobs on Mozambican vessels.

Of those who sought such jobs and failed to obtain them, 83 were arrested in Maputo, 26 in Beira and 13 in Nacala and others who were not registered at the embassy.

The statement said that following the large number of Tanzanians arrested last year, Tanzanian Embassy officials in Maputo asked the Government for financial assistance to repatriate the youths who could not afford to pay for their return home.

Most of the youths failed to pay for their return trips home and some of them who continued to loiter in Mozambique and search for ships to stow-away managed to get away and their fate was not known, the statement said.

Meanwhile, the Immigration Department has sternly warned passport guarantors that they would be obliged to pay sureties for people who obtained passports on false pretences that they were seamen.

The Department said that issuance of passports would now be stricter than ever and people would be required to produce their travel tickets and sufficient documents indicating the purpose of their journeys.

Passports Confiscated

Dar-es-Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 17 Jun 82 p 1

[Article by Daniel Mshana]

[Text]

THE government has confiscated passports of 41 youths who stowed away to Mozambique and were returned to Dar es Salaam last Friday.

Three others who claimed to have lost their passports would be taken to court for leaving the country illegally if they failed to establish the circumstances of their departure.

Announcing this in Dar es Salaam yesterday, the Director of Immigration, Ndugu R. A.

Kubaga, also released the names of the 44 youths and 19 others who were brought back by the government-financed airplane on Tuesday morning.

The 44 stow-aways were named as Daniel D. Roman; Cheny R. Dave; Faida K. Shida; Dawa N. Athumani; Mrisho S. Juma; Salimu A. Sarai; Hassan S. Mizoka; Rogate Z. Nyoni; Mohamed A. Mwinshehe; Maulidi A. Majuto; Salim Said Muruma; Abdallah A.

Makumuli and Azizi N. Khalfani.

Others are Ragay A. Athman; Jacob B. Mhagama; Bakari M. Abrahaman; Sania I. Hamisi; Ally A. Mtoo; Athumani O. Waswa; Ally S. Mbatti; Athumani H. Simba; Abdallah R. Kinyaga; Omary B. Omary; Rajab M. Mbegu; Hemed M. Shah; Mohamed R. Kwindi; Michael W. Kihampa; Hamisi S. Msuya; Clarence M. Pius and Peter J. Mhango.

The rest are Mansoor S. Hamzuruni; Wahid A. Hassan; Rajabu M. Meno; Magwiza Halfani Seif; Mussa S. Mwakisambo; Mcheni M. Mohammed; Ayub H. Kaume; Yusuf M. Halekwa; Hamadi R. Sefu; Ubaya A. Duga and Saidi Ally Chavula.

The three youths who might be charged for leaving the country illegally are Saleh Abdilah Obed; Mwarami Saleh Mrisho and Joseph Arisi Mwami.

Ndugu Kubaga said that eleven passport guarantors reported at the Immigration Department during the last two days and paid sureties amounting to 50,000/-.

He said the sureties were not paid as punitive measures but the Department was "exercising the right of the bond", that is, refunding the Government for incurring the repatriation expenses.

He added that the 5,000/- surety each applied to passports issued before April this year but for those issued after that period, the guarantors would have to pay 10,000/- each as the Government had since raised the amount.

He urged all the guarantors to understand their obligation and pay the sureties as soon as possible.

Ndugu Kubaga also named the 19 youths who were repatriated on Tuesday morning as Mselem S. Lugusha; Hassan J. Mpanduka; Iddi Y. Ramadhani; Mrisho K. Ally; Francis D. Killua; Cyprian A. Ndekezy; Juma N. Chapa; Saidi H. Saidi; Salim A. Kasidi and Said A. Kipishi. These had passports.

Those who did not possess passports are John Kiango; Hamisi O. Mbega; Francis G. Mapunda; Mgeni A. Minaluka; Julius M. Martin; Sultan Said; Abdallah Ally; Burton J. Wahaya and Makame Salim.

Ndugu Kubaga said the repatriated youths were helping the police in their investigations as to whether any of them had past criminal record. He added that as a matter of fact, those who had their passport sureties paid were now free.

He said that his Department was now preparing a list of all the youths who had hitherto been found stowing-away so as to know their exact number and identity for "future easy reference".

He confirmed that most of the stow-aways were jobless ex-Standard Seven and Form Four dropouts leaving the country to seek employment in neighbouring and far-away countries.

Ndugu Kubaga said that apart from Mozambique, the Immigration Department had found that stow-aways preferred to go to India, Greece, Italy, Angola, Britain, Egypt, Nigeria and Uganda.

He expressed worries that unless the society tried to solve the problem of unemployment, the youths would not only move from the countryside to the urban areas but would also try hard to cross the borders to seek employment.

CALL FOR CHANGE IN ELECTION OF CHIEFS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 20 Jun 82 p 3

[Article by Arthur Simuchoba]

[Text]

WHEN his eldest son complained about the behaviour of his young brother, the third Zulu king Mphande, is said to have retorted: two bulls cannot stay in one kraal. That signalled the beginning of hostilities between the two and their supporters which ultimately settled the issue of succession.

There have been no incidents of physical confrontation over who should be chief in recent times, in this country. But it certainly would not be surprising if it came to that.

The country's chieftaincies are in many cases very hotly contested, usually by two clans or claimants and in one exceptional case in the North-Western Province, there has been no chief for a long time because of rivalry!

Bickering over chieftaincy has been particularly rife in the Mazabuka district of the Southern Province. When a new chief Naluama was officially recognised by the Government, a rival clan was riled.

Charging that the late chief had been "erroneously" appointed by the colonial authorities and could therefore not be rightly succeeded by his relatives, they put up their own "candidate".

In the rather hot exchanges that followed, the district executive secretary was accused of partiality and there was talk of petitioning the appointment. Happily, the issue now seems dead, at least for the moment.

In the same district, a stalemate over who should become the next Chief Sianjalika is now in its second year and there is no end in sight.

After the death of the last incumbent in November 1980, elders could not agree on who should become the next traditional ruler.

By tradition, the successor is chosen from the matrilinear lineage.

But in a departure from tradition, the elders decided to elect one of two candidates from the patrilinear line.

Last May 5 was supposed to be polling day. On that date however, the two candidates could not agree on an electoral procedure. As a result no elections were held, for the second time, and the wrangling continues while the throne remains vacant.

There is even more serious trouble over the Mwanchingwala chieftaincy, in the same district.

Recently the district executive secretary alleged that

one of the two claimants had illegally installed himself chief at a ceremony he organised.

This was denied by the man in question but the allegation goes some way to demonstrate just how determined the competition can be.

Since the death of the chief last June there has been a failure to name the successor because none of the claimants is prepared to give way.

The district executive secretary has been repeatedly attacked for his alleged biased role.

The matter has now been referred to the Member of the Central Committee for the Southern Province. The dispute continues.

Away from Mazabuka, two Members of Parliament and a chief were recently fined K100 each by Mbala magistrate court for conspiring to undermine the lawful authority of a chief.

The three, Senga Hill MP, Mr Tresphor Nsokolo; Mbala MP, the controversial Mr Ablam Chitala and Chief Mpande were found guilty of jointly conspiring to dethrone incumbent Senior Chief Bomber Sisibeti Nsokolo of the Mambwe last November.

Significantly, the magistrate said in passing sentence that the two MPs had similar previous convictions. These four cases are really the latest in a chain of

controversies over chief-
tancy

When a 24-year-old woman was named successor to the late Chief Serenje last year, a row erupted. A petition was sent to Senior Chief Muchinda of the Lala asking him to prevent the ascent of this woman because "she was too young."

The chief spearheaded the "dump her" campaign but the youthful chieftainess was no push over.

She replied saying that discontent about her being the traditional ruler was intimidation. She said that she would have refused the job had it not been for Government officials who pursued her to Mpika and requested that she takes over.

"Where were the people now demanding my removal when I was away? Why didn't they take over that time?" she asked.

But the senior chief maintained that she was too young and that "in fact, in our custom, a woman cannot rule the people."

But somehow the young chieftainess held on and the wrangle now seems over.

In June last year another wrangle was reported in the North-Western Province where some claimants were said to be using intimidation to secure the Kakoma chieftaincy in the Mwinilunga district.

In Namwala, Southern Province, the issue was a bit different.

Apparently there had been a chieftaincy which was for some reason abolished in 1946. During 1979 some people went about spreading rumours that the Government was in the process of re-establishing the Musulwe Chieftainship. The trouble was that people who previously were under this chief are now Chief Muwezwa's people and these rumours had the effect of undermining his authority somewhat.

It took the area's executive secretary then known as the district secretary to stop this movement. Informed sources however indicate that it has not been silenced completely but has merely gone under-

ground.

In Petauke district, Eastern Province, the Nyamphande chieftaincy is contested by one clan which claims the "throne" is rightly theirs and not the incumbent clan.

The dossier is long and there is every chance that there will be more disputes in future.

Zambia has got about 280 recognised traditional rulers. Many people see chiefs as feudal relics, maintained for sentimental reasons only. They are remainders of an era gone past.

Respect

But chiefs still command respect, a lot of prestige and are a source of pride for traditionalists.

The past few years too have seen the advent of a crop of young, educated chiefs whose enlightenment is valuable for rural development.

Since independence however, chiefs have become more of ceremonial figures with little real authority. This has clearly not deterred people from coveting the office as the many wrangles illustrate.

One way of looking at the issue is that Zambian traditions are still very much alive. But is that the cause for the many wrangles? It certainly doesn't seem so.

The golden era for the chiefs was the colonial period. Under the policy of "divide and rule," chiefs were lavished and given a lot of authority.

They were to ensure that whatever the authorities wanted was done and in fact quite a few chieftainships were the creation of the colonial authorities who wanted them for administrative convenience.

In this situation many chiefs became "yesmen"; they were their masters' voice.

When African nationalism swept through the continent some of the chiefs were its worst opponents. There were, of course, many chiefs who were among the earliest

converts to the African cause.

The divide and rule strategy came with a dependency syndrome.

Chiefs were now dependant on the goodwill of the colonial authorities for their continued tenure of office.

Chiefs who showed independence or supported causes which were considered inimical or did not do their job "properly" were quickly removed and pliant replacements installed in their place.

Many of the present day wrangles have their origins in these moves of the colonial authorities. The situation has been exacerbated by the Zambian government's lethargy to correct some obvious "mis-carriages" and work out a proper machinery for recognising chiefs.

Take the case of the Nsokolo chieftaincy of the Mambwe for instance.

The incumbent is having a lot of problems staying on the "throne". There has been apparently a long standing dispute over it.

But matters came to a head in November last year when Chief Mpande wrote the district executive secretary for Mbala informing him that the Mambwe people had overthrown the incumbent and reinstated, Mr Ben Nsokolo, to the "throne".

Earlier, during a tour of Mbala, the Secretary-General to the Party Mr Mulemba had been handed a petition calling for the reinstatement of Mr Ben Nsokolo "because the incumbent was imposed on the people by the colonial authorities."

Petition

When nothing was forthcoming from their petition, the elders and chiefs decided on U.D.I. and declared the incumbent deposed.

But that could not be because the incumbent was recognised by the Government under the Chiefs Act of 1965 which empowers the President to recognise anybody as a chief provided that he qualifies for the office under customary law.

As a result the two MPs and the chief were subsequently convicted of trying to undermine the authority of a recognised chief which is an offence under the Act.

According to reliable sources the background of the case is that Mr Ben Nsokolo, who was Chief Nsokolo in the colonial days, became involved in the struggle for independence. The colonial authorities were furious and stripped him of his title and brought in one of his relatives as chief.

Since he was stripped of his throne for this activity it was apparently widely expected that it would be given to him back at independence.

But this never happened. Instead the man who is said to have been brought in by the colonialists continues to rule as chief and is recognised. Apparently, there have been several underground moves to dethrone him.

What is not clear, however, is why this movement is only gaining momentum almost 18 years after independence.

It is not clear also whether Mr Ben Nsokolo was actually dethroned for his political activity.

In the Nyamphande wrangle the background is only slightly different. Lusaka lawyer Mr Sebastian Zulu, who is a member of the clan which claims the chieftaincy, told the **Sunday Times** last year that the incumbent is not the rightful heir because the late Chief Nyamphande whom he succeeded was picked to act as chief by a Mr Rain Pule, who was Petauke district commissioner in the 1930s.

Mr Zulu said that his clan was not trying to revive an obsolete chieftainship, "but we are claiming what is rightfully ours."

This is the feeling in many other areas where there are such wrangles.

The case of Chavuma in the North-Western Province which has had no chief since the last chieftainess left before independence is peculiar.

The problem there is really tribal rivalry between the Lundas and Luvalas.

Even the colonialists found this case very difficult. There had been in the area a sub-chief of Senior Chief Ishindi of the Lunda known as Kangwanda. He appears to have run afoul of the Luvalas and had to subsequently leave.

Colonial authorities are said to have attempted to find a suitable replacement but failed.

In the 1930s, they decided to approach Chief Mwati-yavwa of the Lunda in Zaire to find a neutral replacement.

He obliged and dispatched Chieftainess Luwenzhi. For some time, she ruled but was later seen to be losing her neutrality by allegedly aligning herself too much to Chief Ishindi, in some way a natural thing since she was Lunda.

But it didn't help her and was her downfall.

Since then there has been no chief in the area and nobody seems enthusiastic enough to sort out the matter.

The locals hope that when Chavuma is made a full district a chief will be appointed, although of course, this would be a most unwise move considering the strong rivalry between the two tribes.

Clearly, these wrangles are not easy to solve since they tend to be complicated, especially because none of the authoritative people are neutral.

They invariably support one or the other which makes it very difficult to decide who should be recognised.

In fact, there is a danger that unless the wrangles end many chieftainships will be vacant.

One way to attack the issue is to streamline the recognition mechanism. Right now the Government relies on information passed on from the various districts. This information is in turn gathered by district executive secretaries. There are many weaknesses in this.

In the first place these officials are civil servants who do not necessarily hail from those areas where they work and are not therefore conversant with the history of the chieftainships. This limits

their ability to make independent assessments. It is also true that most of them do not, understandably, want to get too involved in these disorders.

Dispute

When there is a dispute therefore their position is very precarious and difficult.

In fact, many of them have been accused of partiality which can be a very uncomfortable accusation particularly because such rows are also associated with the practice of the famed black magic.

If at all there is any interest in bringing to an end these unwholesome wrangles the present recognition system should clearly be changed.

Civil servants and even politicians should not be involved at all because none of them is really qualified for such a role.

In any case politicians are known to tan such wrangles for their cheap ends.

There is an English saying to the effect that if you want to catch a thief set a thief. Going by this saying wouldn't be easier for chiefs to solve these wrangles themselves?

Chiefs are in a much better position to follow the arguments put forward for and against a particular candidate.

There is a House of Chiefs in this country which really doesn't do much. Is it not possible to form a select committee on succession of the house? It would hear all wrangles and its recommendations would be the basis for Government action.

This would be certainly better than what is going on now. District executive secretaries always say: "It is a sensitive issue, it is complicated, they must solve it themselves and so forth."

Meanwhile, the politician is busy talking about the importance of preserving our cultural heritage but there is no machinery for that!

Or should chiefs just be done away with?

SHANAWANA REVEALS HOW HE OBTAINED SECRETS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 19 Jun 82 p 1

[Text]

FORMER High Court commissioner Edward Shamwana allegedly said he had informers in the Party and its Government who told him secrets.

Shamwana and 11 others are charged with treason.

In a warn and caution statement given to deputy police commissioner Mr Mubuka Sinyinda, Zairean politician Deogratias Symba allegedly said in his opinion the group was well informed.

Symba remembered Shamwana saying he had his own informers who normally told him secrets. He knew about the curfew before it was announced.

At one time Shamwana was allegedly informed he was going to be prime minister.

Symba said Shamwana was told that when Mr Mark Chona, former special assistant to the President for political affairs, left he was to be replaced by former Bank of Zambia governor Mr Luke Mwananshiku.

Mr Mwananshiku allegedly refused the post and the President gave him four months in which to resign. The President then appointed Mr Bitwell Kuwani to the

post.

Symba said Shamwana knew that Mr Wesley Nyirenda and Mr Nalumino Mundia — both members of the Central Committee — were to be appointed prime minister and secretary-general of the Party respectively.

"They got people who are well informed in the Party and its Government," Symba, who was answering questions from Mr Sinyinda, allegedly brigadier-general Godfrey Miyanda said it was better for them to go and fight in Zaire so the Government there would think it was President Kaunda's Government that was helping them.

After he heard this he made arrangements for the people to leave the farm.

The court heard that former major Andrew Mporokoso, one of the accused, broke down and wept when he met officers from the Office of the President, Special Division.

Mr Richard Nyendwa, 46, of the Office of the President, said at the end of October, 1980, he visited Lilayi and interrogated Mporokoso.

"He broke down and wept and asked me where I had been, without giving him advice before he went wrong."

Mr Nyendwa was testifying in a trial within a trial instituted after defence counsel Mr Remmy Mushota objected to the production of a statement which Mporokoso is alleged to have made to the police.

He went to Lilavi with two other officers and questioned many suspects involved in the case. Mporokoso broke down and said other people had implicated him.

"From there, he was touched," Mr Nyendwa said.

He had told Mporokoso that as a senior man, he should have reported the matter to appropriate authorities.

Mr Nyendwa said he was also touched. "as a person with feelings of a human being, especially for those who were polite and cooperative".

He believed in keeping up with the laws of the country. "which are that every man is free and should not be forced".

He denied that he showed a letter from President Kaunda to Mporokoso or that he promised Mporokoso if he cooperated he would be let free.

He described an impolite suspect as one who persistently denied that he knew what he had done, raised his voice or engineered interrogators to be annoyed with him.

During his interrogation sessions, many suspects broke down.

Cross examination continues.

CSO: 4700/1474

REPORTAGE ON ZAIRE-ZAMBIA RELATIONS

Over 500 Zairians Arrested

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 18 Jun 82 p 1

[Text]

THE rounding up of more than 500 Zaireans from Gondwe village near Masaiti boma in Ndola Rural could strain relations between Zambia and Zaire.

Acting Zairean ambassador to Zambia Mr Kasongo Nkumbi Kitenge said in Lusaka yesterday the matter was receiving serious consideration in Kinshasa and the embassy was still awaiting the outcome of its report.

Mr Kasongo claimed the Minister of Foreign Affairs did not inform the embassy about the rounding up of Zaireans. It only learnt about it from newspaper reports.

The embassy filed an urgent report to Kinshasa on the issue when the report appeared in the *Times of Zambia* on May 31.

The ambassador Colonel Efomi Efek'Eng'aonga is now in Kinshasa to review certain matters including the intended expulsion of the 500 villagers.

The embassy considered the matter to be serious because it was not a joke for 500 people to be threatened with expulsion from a country they had lived in for many years.

Wonder

"What we know is that most of those people have lived in Zambia for many years. We now wonder why the Zambian authorities should decide to expel them.

"We were very disappointed and surprised that a sister republic should start behaving in this way. We do not know why the embassy in Lusaka or the consulate in Ndola were not informed."

Such practices would not help build good relations between the two countries. It was sad to read in the newspaper that people in Ndola Rural were happy about rounding up of the Zaireans because they left plenty of room in both primary and secondary schools for local people.

"I do not think it is right to rejoice when your friend is suffering."

Referring to relations between the embassy and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs he said: "Here in Zambia we are informed about even serious matters through the newspapers and we inform Kinshasa accordingly after reading the articles."

The embassy did not remember being informed

about this matter by the ministry and before the ambassador left for Kinshasa he sought audience with officials in the ministry on a number of occasions and all the appointments were put off.

The 500 Zaireans who included children were picked up in a surprise clean-up operation by police and immigration officials at the end of May in a move to flush out illegal immigrants who had settled in the village.

Ten days ago Copperbelt Central Committee Member and chairman of the Zambia-Zaire joint permanent commission Mr Alex Shapi said police and immigration officers had been empowered by the commission to round up aliens who entered Zambia with Zairean travel documents and engaged in criminal activities.

Those rounded up would be officially handed over to Zairean authorities at the border instead of dumping them there as was the case in the past. Zaireans will then take action against them if they were found to have

criminal records.

Relations between the two countries soured last month when Zairean and Zambian security forces exchanged fire at Sakania.

The fighting was sparked by Zairean soldiers who threatened to shoot Zambian customs officers when they seized a truck carrying mealie meal and paraffin into Zaire. They later released the vehicle which was driven into Zaire.

The situation worsened when Zaire detained 25 Zambians abducted at Sakania, Mokambo and in North-Western Province in retaliation for the arrest of its two soldiers in Solwezi who entered Zambia illegally.

The Zambians were held at Kipushi where some of them later complained of being starved. They were released only after Zambia withdrew the charges of illegally entering Zambia against the Zairean soldiers.

Zambia made strong representations to Kinshasa demanding their release.

Zairians Detain Zambians

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 21 Jun 82 p 1

[Text] **SEVEN** Zambian villagers from Chief Chiwala's area in Ndola Rural have been arrested by Zairean authorities after allegedly straying into that country last Wednesday.

The men, from Kasabwa village on the border with Zaire, are believed to have gone hunting when they were confronted by the Zairean police. The arrest of the villagers had not been reported to Zambian authorities until yesterday.

The seven are: Sevente Sokota, Manwell Mumba, Nzya Sateli, Pascal Katola Zimba, John Chilekwa, Lackson Sevente and Kabamba.

The eighth man in the group George Witonde managed to run away.

A relative of one of the arrested men Mr Thomas Chaile said he had gone to see Chief Serenje of Zaire on Saturday to find out the fate of the men. The chief told him they were being held at Sakania police post on the Zairean side.

According to Mr Chaile the Zambians were kept in a small cell, and are being tortured. They were kept handcuffed and made to lie in water.

Because the cell had no outlet the water level kept rising.

Mr Chaile said Zairean officials had threatened to kill Sokota and Mumba because they were found with powerful rifles the others would be released later but would be made to pay for their freedom.

"We fear to visit our friends at Sakania because we may also be arrested and be subjected to the same hardships our colleagues are going through".

Chiwala Member of Parliament, Mr Eno Juma Banda,

who rushed to the village yesterday after being informed about the arrest said the situation was unfortunate because it was the relationship of the two countries that was at stake.

He blamed the villagers for giving a deaf ear to advice by the Government not to stray into foreign lands.

"People must not take advantage of the philosophy of Humanism to torture Zambians because they know we can't hit back", he said.

He appealed to villagers in the area to give the Government time to solve the problem. He assured them the men would be freed. Their wives wept when they heard of the fate of their husbands.

Mr Banda appealed to Chief Chiwala to give political education to his people and to advise them against burning charcoal near the border with Zaire.

If there had been a distinctive border between Zambia and Zaire such incidents would not happen.

"I know that the villagers are to blame but the Government should look into this matter before it gets out of hand. I hope the good relations we have with Zaire will secure the release of the men."

Copperbelt police chief Mr Julius Zulu and Copperbelt Permanent Secretary Mr Jordan Munkanta could not be reached for comment.

Last week acting Zairean ambassador to Zambia Mr Kasongo Nkumbi complained about the rounding up of more than 500 Zaireans from

Gondwe village near Masaiti Boma in Ndola Rural. He said the decision was unfair and it could strain relations between the two countries.

Serious

He said the embassy considered the matter to be serious because it was not a joke for 500 people to be threatened with expulsion from the country in which they had lived for many years.

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The Zambians were held at Kipushi where some of them later complained of being starved. They were freed only after Zambia withdrew the charges of illegally entering the country against the Zairean soldiers.

Zambia then made strong representations to Kinshasa demanding their release.

CSO: 4700/1474

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